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GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

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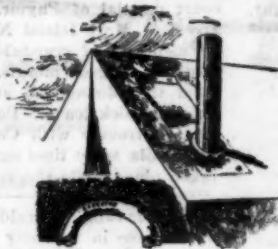
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

THE GIRL BEHIND THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

("The great force in our battles is the girl behind the man behind the gun."—Admiral Schley.)

The world to-day is ringing with our fame,
Old Glory floats supreme o'er land and sea,
Our chiefs receive great honor and acclaim,
And everything is right as right can be.
But let us not forget the staunch ally
Who helped us in the fight so nobly won,
A sweet and modest actor, but a most important factor,
The girl behind the man behind the gun.

God bless her blooming image! 'tis our star and guiding light,
In the rush and roar of battle and the bivouac at night,
She's a voice to help and cheer us like a stirring bugle call,
Sure, we never won a battle—it was she who won them all.

The hand that rocks the cradle rocks the world.
Ah, what is it that little hand can't do?
On bloody fields when shot and shell are hurled
It bears the flag and pulls the lanyard, too.
'Tis pointed forward in the press of war,
'Tis clasped in mercy when the fight is done;
And by her truth and beauty she incites us to our duty—
The girl behind the man behind the gun.

And whether we are camped on Cuba's shore,
Or in King Philip's Islands far away,
In steadfast splendor o'er the clouds of war
The love o' woman shines upon our way;
With every crowded trooper sent abroad
A thousand loving hearts are sailing on,
So stands around the world, where our banner is unfurled,
The girl behind the man behind the gun.

God bless her blooming image! 'tis our star and guiding light,
In the rush and roar of battle and the bivouac at night,
She's a voice to help and cheer us like a stirring bugle call,
Sure, we never won a battle—it was she who won them all.

WILL STOKES, U. S. Marine Corps.

ADMISSIONS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following is the official list of candidates that passed the examination for admission to West Point on June 13, 1899, 111 in all:

Adams, L. M. (3 Alt.), Pa.	Kensel, Frederic, Mass.
Ahrends, A. E., Ind.	Kunzig, Louis A., Pa.
Bendel, C. S., Cal.	Lacy, C. L. (Alt.), Ind.
Blair, Winn, Ala.	Lathers, N. A. (Alt.), N. Y.
Boughton, R. W., Mich.	Leeds, Chas. T., Mass.
Boyman, E. N., Iowa.	Loomis, Mason W., Ill.
Brinton, L. C., Jr. (Alt.), Pa.	Lynch, Geo. A., Iowa.
Brown, Levi G., Miss.	Lynn, Clark, Ill.
Burnett, John D., Jr., Ala.	Lyon, R. M. (Alt.), S. D.
Burton, Kenneth E., Wis.	MacArthur, Douglas, Wis.
Butler, Clifton M., Ore.	Madison, I. M., Minn.
Campbell, Valentine B., Ill.	McCroskey, Benj. B., Cal.
Carr, Earl Henry, Ill.	McKie, John Wm., Wis.
Carrithers, Truman W., Ill.	Milton, Alex. M., Va.
Clark, Paul Verden, Ill.	Moore, Chas. B., Ark.
Cocheu, G. W. (Alt.), N. Y.	Moore, Richard C., Mo.
Colley, H. F., Iowa.	Morrison, Geo. L. (Alt.), Va.
Collins, Owen G., Ill.	Motlow, Wm. G., Tenn.
Cooke, Amos Mott, Col.	Murphy, G. M. P., Large.
Cowan, William V., Cal.	Murphy, John J., N. Y.
Cron, Anton C., Mich.	Nelson, Geo. E., Tex.
Cunningham, F. H., N. Y.	Nichols, Wm. M., Large.
Davis, Marion Stuart, N. C.	Owsley, Ray E., Ky.
Downs, Jirah M., Ohio.	Parker, Sam M. (Alt.), Tex.
Dunstan, Robert P., Mich.	Patterson, C. H. (Alt.), Pa.
Faller, Leo Joseph, Pa.	Phipps, F. H., Jr., Large.
Farmer, Ellery, Mo.	Ponte, Andrés, Venezuela.
Farnsworth, Ed E., Mass.	Pope, Allan Melville, Mass.
Farnum, F. H. (Alt.), Pa.	Preston, Homer N., Minn.
French, John C. (Alt.), Kan.	Quarles, Robert E., Ky.
Fridge, Arthur W., Miss.	Ristine, Ben Frazer, Ind.
Gallagher, Walter V., N. Y.	Samuelson, Leo Israel, Tex.
Gaston, Jesse, S. C.	Schley, Julian L., Ga.
Gilmore, A. (1 Alt.), Large.	Scotten, Ernest Guy, Ill.
Gimperling, T. N., Ohio.	Shnyder, Frederick E., Pa.
Glass, Ralph Rigby, Me.	Smith, Charles F., Large.
Gough, Roger Donald, Ind.	Smith, F. H. (Alt.), Ohio.
Grant, U. S., 3d, Large.	Smith, Manasseh, Jr., Me.
Gregory, Keith S., N. Y.	Snort, Charles H., Ind.
Grey, Quinn, Tex.	St. Aubin, A. L. L. de, La.
Grier, Harry S., Pa.	Sulzer, Charles A., N. Y.
Grievess, Loren C., Mich.	Taylor, Reuben C., Ala.
Guild, George R., Neb.	Turtle, Lewis, Large.
Hascall, Wm. C., N. H.	Tyler, Max Clayton, N. D.
Hawes, Wm. W., S. C.	Upham, John S., Cal.
Hawkins, Wilford J., Conn.	Van Natta, T. F., J., Mo.
Hawley, Harry (Alt.), N. Y.	Warren, Fred S., N. Y.
Hill, Boyd Almon, Ill.	White, Andrew J., Pa.
Hinkle, Francis M., Ind.	Williams, Ferdinand, Md.
Hodges, C. B., Jr., La.	Wilson, Arthur H., Ill.
Hoffman, C. S., N. J.	Wimberly, Albert C., Ga.
Howard, Stuart A., N. Y.	Wuest, J. W. S. H., Ohio.
Hoyt, Chas. S., Large.	Yang, Henry Allen, Kan.
Hunt, Elvid, N. Y.	Yglesias, Luis, Costa Rica.
Jones, Clifford, Ga.	Zell, Edward Marie, N. J.
Jones, James S., W. Va.	

*For instruction under provisions of joint resolution of Congress.

Eight members of the 4th Class were found deficient at the recent examination, and four were turned back. Those found deficient and discharged were Eli T. Fryer, New Jersey; George Mason Lee, Virginia; Paul Anderson Dinsmore, Michigan; H. F. Strong, Massachusetts; Carl Boyd, Georgia; Richard P. Williams, Arizona; William H. Horton, Tennessee; J. F. Franklin, Tennessee.

The commissioned force now at Fort Thomas consists of Capt. J. B. Jackson, 7th Inf., commanding; Capt. and Asst. Surg. A. B. Heyl, Chaplain R. W. Springer, 2d Lieut. R. P. Reeder, 1st Inf.; Adutant and Recruiting Officer, 2d Lieut. J. Dean Tilford, 1st Cav., in charge of recent detachment. One-half of Co. G, 7th Inf., doing garrison duty there.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, has been granted leave of absence by the War Department in order that he may return to this country to bring his family home. They will come to Long Island, but it is expected that Gen. Wood himself will shortly after return to his post at Santiago, where his administration has been a matter for sincere gratification to the Washington authorities.

It has been decided by the Navy Department to afford instruction in torpedo work and in electricity to all officers of the Navy below the grade of Lieutenant Commander as rapidly as their services can be spared for duty at Newport. A large class is already under orders to undergo this course, and orders are being constantly issued assigning others to this duty. The purpose of this instruction is to prepare a large number of junior officers for duty on the torpedo boats which are now being built for the Navy.

The Navy Department this week ordered the trial by court martial of Paymr. Willis B. Wilcox, now under arrest at Mare Island Navy Yard on charges preferred against him of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. Paymr. Wilcox was detached from the Monadnock at Manila recently and ordered home on sick leave. Paymr. Wilcox is the officer who was in trouble with Capt. Whiting while on his way to Manila some time ago. The quarrel is said to have taken place while the vessel was at Honolulu.

The Havana "Herald" of June 2 comments on the appearance in that city of a certain field officer of the former 10th Ohio Volunteers, mustered out March 23, wearing the insignia and part of the uniform he was entitled to before the muster out. The "Herald" calls attention to the penal code of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, which makes it unlawful to wear a uniform or insignia not one's own. It also notes that scores of discharged soldiers are seen in Havana in clothing issued to them by the Government, to which they are no longer entitled.

The much-discussed tendency toward degeneracy in Porto Rico excites only amusement in the San Juan "News," which quotes an Army surgeon as saying that "the fact that children can be grown in Porto Rico is shown by the many families of Porto Ricans, whose ancestors came there three, four, five and more generations ago, and who are perfect specimens of physical development." The surgeon has given this matter his attention for months, and, the "News" says, where children are well fed and decently educated, there is no tendency to degeneracy in Porto Rico.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for Comdr. Henry Knox to command the gunboat Princeton and Comdr. W. I. Moore to command the gunboat Helena. Both of these vessels are on the Asiatic station, and the officers named will make the trip across the Pacific on the Solace from San Francisco for Manila, stopping en route at Honolulu and Guam. It is said that vessel will also take as passengers the families of several officers assigned to duty at the naval station at Guam in order to give the officers the benefit of feminine society during their proposed three years' sojourn in the mid-Pacific island.

The French, who could see but small ground for our going to war with Spain a year ago, can find much glory in Spain's operations during the conflict. Thus our contemporary, "La France Militaire," which speaks for the military portion of the nation, in referring to a history of the Spanish-American war by a French officer, the Commandant Bujac, says he has written an accurate history of the "glorious combats waged by the Spaniards against the American fleet in Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila." If Adml. Montojo's fight at Manila can be spoken of as "glorious," one may well wonder what raid upon the catalogue of superlatives would take place should the same critic attempt to describe Adml. Dewey's.

The varied character of the matters coming before a Military Governor in our new possessions is illustrated by an incident in Gen. Henry's career as Governor of Porto Rico. A prominent young man of San Juan went to the United States after being betrothed to a senorita of good social standing. After the war he tested his fiancée's affection by borrowing enough money from her to come home. He returned to the island, but dallied at Mayaguez. The young lady appealed to Gen. Henry, who forthwith ordered the tardy swain before him. When confronted with his perfidy and ordered to marry the young lady he refused. Gen. Henry at once gave him the alternative of doing as he was ordered or going to jail. At this the young man capitulated, and was married to the young lady in the General's presence.

George H. Wanton, Fitz. Lee, William H. Tompkins and Dennis Bell, all of the 10th Cav., a colored regiment, have been awarded medals of honor for distinguished gallantry at Tayabacoa, Cuba, June 30, 1898, when after a force had succeeded in landing and had been compelled to withdraw to the boats, leaving a number of killed and wounded ashore, they voluntarily went ashore, and in face of the enemy aided in the rescue of wounded comrades, who would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the Spanish, this after several attempts had been frustrated. The Board has granted certificates of merit to Loyd Neal, Battery H, 3d Art., for services in an engagement near Manila, and to John Kennedy, Signal Corps, for services before Santiago. Neither of these men is now in the service, and the War Department does not know where they are.

Much was said at the time of the recent election of United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, of his unwillingness to approach the discussion of any momentous theme without a thorough preparation. This trait he is showing by making extensive travels in the Philippine Islands. He will doubtless be able to give to the discussion of our policy in the Philippines at the next session of Congress opinions that will be worth serious consideration. While other statesmen are fleeing to the seashore and to Europe, Senator Beveridge is putting himself in personal touch with the most important situation this country has had to face in a generation, and which demands more accurate information than the average Congressman is likely to possess when his turn comes next December to open upon the defenders of the flag the full might of his lungs, which in power are too often in inverse ratio to the intelligence behind them.

The charge that there is to be any undue delay in settling the naval bounty claims growing out of the recent war with Spain, or that there will be an opportunity for the exploitation of the claimants by attorneys representing them before the Court of Claims, is denied by L. A. Pradt, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the claims. Mr. Pradt says that the matter has been thoroughly discussed by the Court and the attorneys, and a plan formulated whereby each claimant will receive an individual judgment, which can be presented to Congress for appropriation. This method, it is claimed, will be the most prompt and certain of any that could be pursued. The attorneys' fees are to be regulated by the Treasury regulations. Attorneys representing claimants are to receive only such fees as are prescribed by these regulations. Mr. Pradt says the Navy Department fully approves of the course adopted by the Court in this matter, and that so far there is nothing to justify the least criticism.

Lieut. Col. John R. McGinniss, Chief Ordnance Officer at Manila, has presented a report to the War Department under date of April 4 regarding the operations of his corps during the campaign. The report is very brief, and states that the work consisted chiefly of supplying the Army with ammunition. The Quartermaster's Department furnished upon application forty bull teams and light horse carts, which were kept at the arsenal constantly for immediate use. This number was increased to as many as sixty upon necessity. A gang of forty Chinamen were also kept at the arsenal day and night, and were subsisted there by the Government. Upon requisition and telegraphic requests, note or verbal application, ammunition was moved out to any part of the lines at a moment's notice under proper guard. Also quite a quantity of ammunition, arms and military stores that were captured from the insurgents was brought in. Rapid-fire guns were placed upon the line by order of the Commanding General. Some small arms were turned over to the Spaniards by order of proper authority. The interior operation of the department, aside from the receipt and issue of ordnance stores, consisted in the repair of equipments, rapid-fire and light artillery guns.

It has been definitely decided that all vessels of the Navy hereafter shall be equipped with boilers of the tubular type. It has been recommended by Rear Adml. Melville that the battleships Maine, Missouri and Ohio shall be constructed under plans that require these boilers, and the armored cruisers and unprotected cruisers authorized last session shall also be similarly equipped. It is the opinion of Adml. Melville that experience justifies the Department in applying generally this type of boiler to the new vessels authorized. They were first used in the monitor Monterey, and have been successful in all respects. The torpedo boats Cushing and Ericsson were supplied with them also, and the Atlanta, Chicago, Annapolis, Marietta and Nashville have them installed. The decision to utilize tubular boilers in the future is the result of ten years' observation of their performance in foreign navies and in the merchant service. A great saving of weight is made by their use, and economy is secured by the ease with which they can be removed and new sections substituted for those which may be injured or wear out. In the old type boiler it was necessary to rip up the decks in order to remove the defective parts. Adml. Melville states that while the tubular boiler takes up more room than the old type it weighs considerably less.

Within the next three weeks the Navy Department proposes to have plans completed, and to issue a call for bids to construct a large new masonry dry dock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and a timber dock at League Island. Borings have been completed for the Portsmouth dock, and a most suitable foundation has been discovered of a hard, rocky nature, which will obviate the necessity of using concrete to any extent in forming the bottom and side walls. This dock will be equal in capacity to that building at the Boston Yard, but will differ in some respects as to dimensions at the top and bottom. While there has been considerable opposition to placing a dock at this yard, owing to the narrow channel approaching it from the sea, it is not thought that this defect will seriously operate against the entrance of the largest warships if carefully handled. The construction of an immense dock there will necessarily result in a revival of activity at this station which has been for a number of years practically idle, except for small class of work. The League Island dock will be of the timber variety, and almost on similar lines to that for which bids were opened this week to be located at Mare Island. These three docks, with that at Boston, will give the Navy important docking facilities at all the leading ports both on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The movement against the insurgents in the province of Cavite, south of Manila, furnished some of the heaviest fighting of the war. The advance against the rebels began on Saturday, June 10. The brigades commanded by Gen. Lawton started at daybreak from San Pedro Macati, on the Pasig River, with the purpose of attacking the town of Paranaque, on Manila Bay, about six miles southwest of San Pedro Macati, and the same distance to the eastward of Cavite. Paranaque had for a long time been a base for the insurgents, and the Americans finally decided to drive them out of the town. The plan contemplated the taking of the town in reverse. Gen. Wheaton commanded the 1st Brigade, which consisted of six companies of the Colorado regiment, two battalions of the 9th and two battalions of the 21st Regulars, a troop of the Nevada Cavalry, dismounted,

intrenched at Paranaque. The heat was terrific and this made it impossible for the American forces to advance rapidly. The wounded, ammunition and other supplies were carried on litters by Chinese coolies. Many of the Americans were prostrated, and at noon a stop was made for an hour to allow the men to rest.

At 1 o'clock the Americans resumed the advance slowly to the southeast of Las Pinas. Gen. Lawton and his escort at the head. A body of Filipinos who were behind trenches opened fire on the Americans when the latter were 500 yards distant. The Colorado Regiment deployed quickly and returned a tremendous fire, which soon silenced the enemy. The volley firing of the 9th Infantry was beautiful. The Americans advanced along the river fronting the trenches, whereupon the rebels ran, circled the American left and tried to attack in the rear. In this they were unsuccessful, and the Americans

that had been partly destroyed by the rebels. The apparent damage was quickly repaired and an attempt was made to use it without a careful examination. A mule team with a load of ammunition started to cross and had gone but a short distance when the bridge gave way, precipitating the team and wagon twenty feet into the water below. Then it was found that the insurgents had sawed the stringers half through.

The insurgent supply train, their bulls and horses were all safely taken on the retreat. The town of Laguna de Bay, eight miles south of Taguig, was destroyed by the Army gunboat Napidan.

It was the heat and not the rough character of the country that prevented the full success of the movement of Gen. Lawton's column against the forces of the insurgents.

Gen. Lawton went aboard the gunboat Helena, June 12, and examined the coast south of Las Pinas for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the insurgents who fled the day before on the approach of the American forces. The Secretary of Gen. Pio del Pilar, who is next to Aguinaldo in command of the insurgents, deserted on June 10 and fled to the American lines. He informed Gen. Otis that the rebels would abandon Paranaque and Las Pinas and would take a stand on the bank of the Zapote River, where their strongest position is located. Last year the Filipinos destroyed a Spanish battalion, numbering 800 men, at Zapote. Supplies were forwarded to the troops without loss of time. Military wagons conveyed supplies by the road from Manila, while native lighters transported them to Paranaque by the water route.

On the march, June 10, from San Pedro Macati a great many of the American troops were compelled by the intense heat to fall out, and some fears were entertained that they would be either shot or captured by the Filipinos who skulked in the rear. Fortunately most of them after a short rest were able to rejoin their comrades, and now nearly all the stragglers have been accounted for. Nearly 600 men suffered from heat exhaustion.

After his reconnaissance from the gunboat Helena, Gen. Lawton decided to push forward against the rebels on June 13. In doing this, he unexpectedly fought the liveliest engagement of the war south of Las Pinas. On this occasion American field guns were engaged in the first artillery duel against a Filipino battery which was concealed in the jungle. Cos. F and I of the 21st Infantry, at one time were nearly surrounded by a large body of insurgents, but the Americans cut their way out with heavy loss.

At daylight the rebels at Old Cavite dropped two shells from a big smoothbore gun mounted in front of the church, into the Navy Yard. The only damage done was splintering the top of the huge shears on the Mole. The gunboats Callao, Manila and Mosquito then proceeded to dismount the gun. After breakfast the rebels opened fire along the beach to Bakor.

After silencing the big gun at Old Cavite the gunboats ran close along the shore, bombarding the rebel position. The rebels replied with rifles and with some small pieces of artillery. So vigorous was the enemy's fire that at 9:20 a. m. the gunboat Helena joined the small gunboats mentioned, and the Princeton, Monterey and Monadnock, from their anchorages, dropped occasional big shells among the rebels. This apparently only served to incite the rebels, as they kept up an incessant fire of musketry and artillery near the mouth of the Zapote River, two miles north of Bakor. The fire of all seven warships was concentrated on this spot shortly after noon, when the upper bay presented the appearance of being the scene of a great naval battle.

The rebels eventually were forced to abandon their guns, after holding out for about four hours, only to be confronted by Gen. Lawton's force on land and in their rear, where there was heavy fighting. Bakor was once on fire, but the natives stopped the spread of the flames. During the night an insurgent cannon was fired three times at the Americans on the outskirts of Las Pinas. Gen. Lawton in the morning took a battalion of the 14th Infantry and two companies of the 21st Infantry to locate the rebel battery, and then two guns of the 6th Artillery and four mountain guns were planted against it at 600 yards distance. The rebels had a large gun, from which they were firing home-made canister loaded with nails, and two smaller guns. Their shooting was most accurate. The first lot of canister burst directly in front of Scott's guns, and another shattered the legs of a private in the 14th Infantry. Several shots struck the edge of the town. The country traversed was as bad as it is possible to imagine, being mainly lagoons of mud and water fringed with bamboo.

As soon as the fighting opened, the Americans were attacked by hidden riflemen on all sides, even the amigos, or "friendly" natives, in the houses of the town, shooting into their rear. The companies of the 21st Infantry, skirmishing along the beach with amigo guides, found apparently a handful of rebels, who retreated. The men of the 21st followed, and suddenly the rebels opened a terrific fire on the troops from the sides and rear. The soldiers withdrew to the water's edge finding what shelter they could, and were picked off rapidly. After their ammunition was nearly exhausted the companies of the 21st retreated, but Gen. Lawton dashed down and rallied the men.

The little group made a desperate stand, Gen. Lawton, Maj. Starr and Lieuts. Donovan and Connelly taking rifles from the wounded men and firing at the enemy, the General bringing down some of the rebel sharpshooters from a tree. Finally their cartridges were all gone and they were forced to break through the enemy's flank, carrying the wounded to the main body of the troops. Lieut. Donovan, whose leg was broken, floundered for a mile through a bog, leading his men in the face of a greatly superior force.

Gen. Lawton then ceased fighting until reinforcements could be brought up. Two battalions of the 14th Infantry and one battalion of the 9th were hurried to the front, and in the afternoon the battle was resumed. The Monadnock anchored close to the shore, and her heavy guns pounded the rebels continuously, while the smaller warships, steaming along the shore, poured bullets from their rapid-fire guns at the enemy. The Filipino force engaged appears to have been the largest and best organized body of men which has met the American troops. The Americans were compelled to advance along narrow roads and over small bridges commanded by earthworks ten feet thick. The only means of crossing the Zapote River was by a small bridge, which the Filipinos commanded with trenches spreading V-shaped, whence they could concentrate their fire on the bridge. They also had the advantage of the trees and jungle, so the Americans could hardly see ahead.

When the battle was resumed at 1 o'clock with the reinforcements, the American battery having silenced the enemy's guns, the Americans, wading slowly waist deep in the mud of the salt flats and pouring steady volleys of musketry at the rebels, drove their opponents beyond the river. Then the two armies lay facing each other across the deep stream, the enemy practically out of sight, while the men in blue and khaki lay in the mud and bushes, many of them without any shelter, for three



SCALE OF MILES

Map of the Scene of War on the Island of Luzon, Philippines Islands.

and Scott's Battery with four mountain guns. Gen. Owenshine commanded the 2d Brigade, which was made up of the 2d, 13th and 14th Infantry, two companies of the 12th Infantry and a detachment of light artillery. Russell's detachment of the Signal Corps and Stewart's troop of the 4th Cavalry, mounted, formed Gen. Lawton's escort.

The column marched south from San Pedro Macati and then turned toward Bakor to the south of Paranaque. The insurgents were found almost from the start. At 9 o'clock the Colorado troops had a sharp scrimmage with the enemy, in which ten of the Americans were wounded, two of them mortally. The rebels left forty of their dead on the field. Gen. Wheaton swung to the northwest between Bakor and Las Pinas, while Gen. Owenshine advanced to the westward to bottle up the Filipinos. The insurgent outposts fired when they saw the Americans and then ran, stopping occasionally to fire again. They made no attempt to hold their ground. The main body of the rebels was heavily

chased them for ten minutes. There were seven casualties among the Americans who were unable to reach the beach of Manila Bay before nightfall and bivouacked in the fields south of Las Pinas.

During the night the rebels retreated south along the shore and the sounds of their bugles could be plainly heard as they marched down the road to Bakor. On the morning of June 11 the American troops occupied Las Pinas and Paranaque. Our casualties included about 30 wounded.

North of Paranaque the rebels had three series of trenches, the outside one measuring 20 feet. They had anticipated an attack on the town from the bay side and had constructed a 15-foot trench for nine miles to prevent the landing of boats. Heavy defensive works encircled the town. Paranaque has been repeatedly fired on by warships, and it was found that the church had been completely riddled by the American fire, 110 hits being counted on this building alone.

Entering the town the troops found a bamboo bridge

hours, without a moment's cessation in the firing, pouring bullets at the enemy as fast as they could load. The thousand rifles blending into a continuous roar gave an impression vastly different from the intermittent skirmishlike rattle of most of the engagements.

One battalion after another Gen. Lawton summoned the reserves from Las Pinas until only enough troops were left in the town to prevent the Filipinos from attacking in the rear, which was feared, as they were creeping around the American left through the woods, delivering a flanking fire which put a great strain upon the endurance of the troops, who were floundering in the mud across the river, while on the right the Filipino sharpshooters, hidden in the trees, were peppering the men. But, thanks to the poor marksmanship of the rebels, the American loss was not as great as it would have been if the Filipinos had shot straight. An army, however, has seldom fought under a greater handicap or more courageously than did the Regulars. The only approach to the fighting ground was by a narrow, winding road, where the rebel bullets dropped thickly, wounding several men.

After firing in volleys for a short time, the Americans were ordered to fire when and where they could see the enemy. It was every man for himself, and the best the men could do was to aim at the faint mists arising from the rebels' smokeless powder. Gen. Lawton, though exhausted by the morning's fight, rallied, by sheer will power, and was the commanding figure in the battle. He went along the lines, directing and encouraging the troops. Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Owenshine were equally courageous. In fact, the Generals were among the few men on the battlefield who refused to take shelter under the hottest fire.

At 4 o'clock there was an hour's lull in the fighting, and an artillery Sergeant galloped back to where two guns of the mountain battery were waiting in reserve and shouted: "Bring up those guns." The Sergeant then tumbled, exhausted, from his horse. Twenty wounded men were carried to a casco (native boat) waiting on the beach, which was rowed to Paranaque. Gen. Lawton, whose force altogether consisted of 3,000 men, at 5 o'clock had been able to push the insurgents back only 500 yards.

This battlefield was formerly the scene of several of the greatest struggles between the Spaniards and the Filipinos. The Zapote River position was considered impregnable, and hundreds of Spaniards and Filipinos have been killed while fighting over the same bridge in former contests for its possession. In June, 1897, Gen. Pio del Pilar and Trias turned the scale of war on the side of the Filipinos by deserting the Spanish Army there on the eve of a decisive battle, carrying the native militia with them, and thereby breaking the chain of defenses around Manila.

Before dark on June 13 the 14th Infantry swam the Zapote River, charged and carried the trenches, a heavy fusillade of artillery preparing the way and covering the crossing. The insurgents broke for the woods before the 14th reached them. Almost at the same time the 9th and the 12th Infantry crossed a bar of the sea and came upon their left flank at a point where a body of marines with Maxim guns landed under protection of the ship's batteries and fired upon the enemy's left rear with a demoralizing effect. The 21st crossed the river by a bridge as soon as it could be mended.

Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the head. Several five-inch smoothbore guns were captured, with ammunition marked "U. S. Navy Yard." After crossing the river, the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the 9th and the 21st Infantry, these regiments being left with four guns to guard the bridge. As they were being formed into companies, the insurgents commenced to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle 300 yards away.

The regiments formed into line rapidly and coolly, though under fire, rushed to the woods, cheering as they went, and driving the enemy a mile away, the Filipinos disputing every foot. The 14th encamped across the river, the men caring for many of the wounded Filipinos. Eight prisoners were captured. The majority of the Filipinos wore red uniforms. The Filipinos retreated several miles southward, after the engagement, to the strongly fortified town of Imus, which is about four miles south of Bakor. The shelling by the American warships drove the rebels from Bakor, so the Americans control several more miles of coast.

Gen. Lawton, with his staff and a troop of the 4th Cavalry, started to ascertain the nature of the insurgents' position. He rode five miles along the coast, without discovering the enemy, to Bakor, and found the town full of white flags. But there were no soldiers there. The women and children, who had fled to the woods during the bombardment, were camping in the ruins of their homes. The shells had almost knocked the town to pieces. The big church was wrecked and many buildings were ruined. Even the trees and shrubbery were torn as by a hailstorm. The American officers estimate that 100 insurgents were killed and that 300 were wounded during the engagement.

Twenty-five American soldiers who were engaged in reconnoitering in the fortified hills in the vicinity of Morong, June 9, were attacked by 300 of the insurgents. The Americans fought their way home through the enemy and inflicted severe losses on them. The chief scout accompanying the Americans was killed. Five insurgents were captured and taken to Morong.

Capt. Cable, of Gen. Wheaton's staff, with three companies of the 21st Regiment, reconnoitered in the direction of Imus on June 15. The rebels, who were apparently expecting an attack, retired, leaving behind them twenty Spanish prisoners, who joined the Americans. The town of Imus was captured and garrisoned by two battalions of the 14th Inf. The Mayor, in surrendering the town, told Gen. Lawton the people were glad the Americans had come. North of Manila, near Calumpit, the rebels are again active, and a skirmish took place June 15 near San Fernando. According to native stories the rebels carried 100 dead and 300 wounded through Bakor after the recent battle. The whole section is practically without food, and Maj. Gen. Otis has ordered the distribution of rice and beef to the inhabitants. The 4th and 13th Inf. and the Wyoming regiment have been added to Gen. Lawton's command, and they have been towed across the bay in caesoes to Las Pinas.

The first American Volunteers started for home June 14, the transports Newport and Ohio carrying the Oregon Regiment and the 1st Volunteer Signal Company. They sail for San Francisco, by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and are expected to arrive at their destination July 12. The Oregon Regiment left at Manila 62 dead, the total of its men killed in battle and dead from disease as a result of the year's campaign. The troops were cheered as the transports steamed out of the harbor. The Oregon regiment on leaving San Francisco for Manila had 957 men, but was afterward recruited to its full strength while serving in the Philippines.

The report which spread through Manila on June 13 that Gen. Antonio Luna and his aid, Lieut. Pasco Ramon, had been killed at Aguinaldo's headquarters did not receive much credence as stories of assassination have been coming in weekly. The rumor had it that on June 8 the two officers went to the Filipino head-

quarters to confer with Aguinaldo, got into an altercation with the Captain of the guard, and one of them drew a revolver. The guard then killed Luna and Ramon with their bayonets. Gen. Luna has been one of the most intelligent and turbulent of the Filipino leaders. He was educated in Paris, and returned to Manila a little more than a year ago. He was the editor there of an insurgent Filipino organ. On the reorganization of Aguinaldo's Government last December, he was first announced as Minister of War. Later, he was placed in command of the Filipino armies. Since the reverses at Malolos and Calumpit, insurgent prisoners have told of the increasing tension between Luna and Aguinaldo. They were working at cross purposes apparently during all the recent negotiations for peace, Luna having been reported as opposed to making any concessions to the Americans.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING THE SERVICE.

A decision rendered this week by the Comptroller of the Treasury allows Maj. F. H. Edmunds, Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. V., his claim presented for eight day's board in New York City amounting to \$36, which the decision holds is warranted by General Order No. 68, 1899.

A letter has been written by the Chief of Ordnance to the Comptroller of the Treasury in which he says it has become necessary to remove the experimental battery at Sandy Hook made for the trial and test of ordnance so as to make way for permanent fortifications to be located at that place, and asks whether the appropriation under the head of "Ordnance Service" in the Deficiency Act in which the sum of \$150,000 is provided, can be used for the purpose of removing said batteries. It is understood that the battery is to be removed only a short distance, and will remain at Sandy Hook. The Auditor answers in the affirmative, and says that the money can be used for this purpose.

Another decision rendered this week affirms the decision of the Auditor in the case of Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Taussig, who appealed from a settlement rendered June 3, 1898, disallowing his claim for difference between shore duty pay received and sea duty pay for February and March, 1898, while assigned to duty as commander of a vessel in addition to his duties as hydrographer.

The Court of Claims has decided to make special the claims of bounty of the sailors of Dewey and Sampson's fleet, and there is every prospect that the men will succeed in getting their money at the present term. After consultation with the attorneys and with the Judge Advocate General's office of the Navy Department, the Court has arranged a set of rules which will greatly facilitate the settlement of these claims, and these have just been printed in pamphlet form for the assistance of parties to the claims. The attorneys for the claimants have notified the Court officers and the Navy Department that they have arranged to collect the claims for a commission of not more than 10 to 15 per cent., instead of the 50 per cent. commission that was at first demanded in some cases. Also, the commission will not be exacted in all cases, but the attorneys will prosecute those involving difficult or novel features, and when the decision of the Court is announced, other claimants on the same grounds will secure their money without cost, the Court and the Navy Department simply accepting the judgment as sufficient. To further facilitate action, the Court has arranged to try the cases by engagements; in other words, to try at once all cases connected with the Santiago battles; then those with Manila, and then the blockade and miscellaneous claims, establishing a line practice in one case of each class at the beginning.

The action of the Auditor is reversed by the Comptroller in the case of Paymr. T. J. Cowie, who appeals from a settlement of Aug. 10, 1898, disallowing against his pay the difference between sea pay and shore pay amounting to \$65. It is held that an officer of the Navy performing duty at sea under orders, but who, during the same period, is required by his orders to perform shore service, nevertheless is entitled to sea pay for the time he actually performs sea service, but in such case the facts showing the character of the service should appear.

The following question is submitted to the Comptroller by the War Department for decision: "What will be the status of the present Chief of the Record and Pension Office as to pay and allowance if he does accept the new commission (a new commission has been issued him and designates his rank as Brigadier General)?" The Treasury Department decides as follows: "If Mr. Ainsworth accepts the new commission he is entitled to the pay and allowances of a Brigadier General."

POST EXCHANGE NOT SUBJECT TO LIQUOR TAX.

In the Court of Claims June 5, 1899, Judge Peeble rendered a decision in the case of "Thomas B. Dugan vs. The United States," involving the question of the payment of internal revenue taxes by the Army post exchanges.

The claim in this case is based on awards or certificates of allowance made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the repayment of special tax. It was transmitted to the Court by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Comptroller under Revised Statutes, section 1063, as a claim "involving controverted questions of law," the decision of which the Secretary says "will furnish a precedent for the future action of the accounting officers in the adjustment of a class of cases."

The circumstances under which the retail tax as liquor dealers was paid are described, and the purposes and character of post exchanges. On the application of the claimant, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under Rev. Stat. 3426, as amended by act of March 1, 1879, made allowances or awards in his favor for the repayment to him of the special tax, and the Commissioner certified the same for payment. The Comptroller discusses the authority of the Commissioner to make this award, and decides that he had such authority. Continuing, he says:

"The statute under which the Commissioner acted must be construed with reference to the exchange regulations thus promulgated by the War Department and effect given thereto to justify such awards. True, such exchanges have not been authorized by direct legislation, but the President has the undoubted power to establish rules and regulations for the government of the Army, and whatever rules and orders are promulgated through the Secretary of War 'must be received as the acts of the Executive, and as such be binding upon all within the sphere of his legal and constitutional authority,' as was held by the Supreme Court in the case of *The United States vs. Ellison* (16 Peters, 291). Further-

more, in that case it is said: 'Such regulations cannot be questioned or defied because they may be thought unwise or mistaken.' If, therefore, in the judgment and wisdom of the Executive the establishment of such post exchanges and their management by the officers of the Army are essential to the welfare, good order and discipline of the troops stationed at such Army posts, as seems evident from the exchange regulations thus promulgated, then we think such exchanges, though conducted without financial liability to the Government, are, in their creation and management, governmental agencies, established for the purpose, as the regulations provide, of supplying 'the troops at reasonable prices with the articles of ordinary use, wear and consumption not supplied by the Government, and to afford them means of rational recreation and amusement,' and also, 'through exchange profits, to provide the means for improving the messes.'

"In other words, the President, looking to the welfare and discipline of the troops, sees that they need some things for 'ordinary use, wear and consumption,' not supplied by the Government, and to meet that condition the War Department adopts and promulgates the regulations, whereby post exchanges are established as the medium through which such lack may be supplied; and while such exchanges so established are for the manifest benefit of the troops constituting such exchanges, yet there is nothing in the regulations looking to the consent of the members thereof as a prerequisite to their establishment. On the contrary, they provide that 'post exchanges are established and maintained under special regulations prepared by the War Department.' And by the second paragraph thereof it is provided that 'at every post, where practicable, the post Commander will institute a 'post exchange, and set apart, rent or cause to be constructed a suitable building or rooms therefor, paying such rent and expense of erecting such building out of the exchange fund of which he is the custodian.'

"On the withdrawal of the troops from such post the exchange stock, as provided by paragraph 20 of said regulations, is to be reduced so far as possible and converted into cash and distributed equitably under the direction of the Exchange Council, not among the individual soldiers, but 'among the organizations that are members,' and the officer in charge is required to 'make a final report of the matter through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army.' Thus it will be seen that the establishment, maintenance, management and closing up of such exchanges are under the control of and subject to the regulations of the War Department as governmental agencies for the purposes aforesaid.

"The Government, through its officers, by authority of the regulations, not only establishes and maintains such exchanges, but receives, handles and disburses the funds in connection therewith, and whatever profit accrues is paid over to and held by the officer in command of such organizations as a company fund. It has never been the policy of the Government to tax its own enterprises or its own manner or method of doing business; and inasmuch as post exchanges are established and maintained by it for the mental and physical betterment of its troops in garrisons and posts, with resulting, if not immediate, benefit to itself, we think such exchanges are exempt from the payment of special tax for the sale of such articles as the regulations permit. If we are correct in this, then it follows that the Commissioner had jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the claims for repayment, and his allowances therefor are in the nature of awards founded upon a law of Congress, and, being unimpeached, are binding under the decision in the case of *United States vs. Kaufman* (supra).

"This Court has held in a number of cases that decisions by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in cases where he had jurisdiction, were binding, and that in the absence of fraud or mistakes in calculations were not subject to revision.

"In the recent case of *Corning & Co. (34 C. Cls. R., -)*, being an action to recover certain internal revenue tax on liquors which was paid under protest, and where the Commissioner denied the application for a refund of such tax, the Court said: 'The Commissioner's functions with respect to the matter referred to under the statute are judicial in their nature, and his action concludes a claimant from taking to the courts for investigation the things designed to be finally settled by him.' And, furthermore, it was held that whatever rights the claimants had in that case rested upon a statute which required the action of a revenue officer to determine, and for that reason the Court refused to take jurisdiction. In that same case, referring to the decisions in respect of the jurisdiction of the Court in such cases, the Court used this language: 'The general effect of the later decisions has been to modify the construction given by the earlier cases to the exclusive power of the executive officers acting under special statutes, and to enlarge the power of the courts to deal with the subject wherever the matter at issue disclosed any of the elements of contract.'

"In the case at bar the Commissioner rested his decision on the ground that 'post exchanges were under the complete control of the Secretary of War by the regulations as governmental agencies.' Therefore, the holding in effect was that the special tax had been 'wrongfully collected,' and for that reason should be refunded. The refund of the tax so paid by the claimant undoubtedly involves the question of law as to whether the same was 'wrongfully collected,' and having reached the conclusion that it was for the reasons refunded. The refund of the tax so paid by the claimant as officer in charge of the exchange in the line of his official duty, for the neglect of which he would have been subject to discipline under the Army Regulations, was not, nor was the post exchange of which he was the officer in charge, a retail dealer in liquors within the meaning of section 18, act of March 1, 1879 (1 Supp. Rev. Stats., 229), under which the tax was imposed, and that therefore the Commissioner had jurisdiction of the matter, and his allowances or awards for the refund of the taxes so paid, being unimpeached, must stand.

"Upon the filing of a petition herein by the claimant, judgment will be entered in his favor for the amount of both awards, but until then the entry of judgment is hereby suspended, and in the meantime it is ordered that a copy of this opinion be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for the information of the accounting officers thereof."

A London press despatch says: There was a great gathering of celebrities at the Marquis of Salisbury's garden party at Hatfield, June 10. They included the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the U. S. Ambassador; Henry White, Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, and Miss White; Mr. James R. Carter, second secretary of the U. S. Embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Lieut. J. C. Colwell, U. S. Naval attaché, and Mrs. Colwell; Col. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. military attaché, and Mrs. Sumner; Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and Mrs. Clemens; Mr. Poultney Bigelow, Maj. Gen. Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, and Mr. Lloyd Garrison.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

A Chicago despatch to the New York "Times" says: "Capt. P. H. Bemus, of the Army Recruiting Station in this city, has received instructions from the War Department to enlist an unlimited number of men for service in the Philippine Islands. The order to Capt. Bemus reads as follows:

"Acting Secretary of War directs that you make urgent efforts to secure as many suitable white recruits as possible for infantry, cavalry, light and heavy artillery in the Philippines. Men should be carefully selected, and upon enlistment sent to San Francisco. Telegraph this office promptly the number of each arm thus enlisted by you to June 10, and continue such enlistments until further orders."

"Over sixty recruits have been enlisted and sent West since Monday.

"The following despatches to the 'Tribune' from the leading recruiting stations of the country show that with few exceptions enlistments for service in the Philippines are numerous and steady:

"Denver.—Recruiting is at a premium in this section, for Col. Corliss reports that he can get all the men he wants and faster than they can be examined. Gov. Thomas asserts there would be no difficulty in enlisting 2,000 men right here in Denver, including two troops of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and a regiment of infantry. The Cheyenne office, which is under the direction of Col. Corliss, is in the same condition, and there is no scarcity of material for the powder of the insurgents.

"Boston.—Maj. Foote's recruiting office has been one of the busiest places in the city during the last three or four days. Literally hundreds of sturdy, healthy, sun-tanned young fellows have presented themselves as applicants for enlistment.

"Philadelphia.—Since the rush for recruiting began last April, when volunteers were called for, nearly 10,000 have been sent to the front through Maj. Craigie's office. In the last four months about 2,500 men have been enlisted.

"Omaha.—The order of the War Department to hurry the work of enlisting the men for the Philippines has not met with an enthusiastic response in Omaha. This is due to two reasons: First, the people of this city are of the opinion that the 1st Nebraska Regiment was given too much service in comparison with the work done by other troops, and the fact that there are less than 400 effective men left out of the original 1,300 has put a damper on enlistments at the recruiting stations. Second, that the returned soldiers of the 3d Nebraska have tendered their services to the President as volunteers and many of these are expected to enlist in the Regular Army for service in the Philippines.

"Milwaukee.—Capt. Rose, who is in charge of the recruiting station, has been sending recruits to headquarters all winter and spring, and now that men are assured they will have active work in the Philippines it is expected that many of the returned soldiers will volunteer again.

"St. Louis.—There is no limit to the number of men to be enlisted by Capt. H. K. Bailey and Lieut. Ralph Harrison for service in Manila. Fifteen new names were added to-day and thirty yesterday.

"Minneapolis.—Only three men have been secured in the last week, and the desire of the War Department to hurry enlistment of men for the Philippines as rapidly as possible has made no difference in the progress of the work.

"San Francisco.—There was no rush to the recruiting offices to enlist for service in the Philippines to-day, and it is likely there will be none.

"Kansas City.—There has been no rush to enlist during the last month, and none worthy of note since the War Department's recent order.

"New Orleans.—Within the last three days the recruiting officer here has enlisted sixty men and there would be little trouble in raising an entire regiment in this State to go to the Philippines if necessary."

LAUNCH OF THE STRINGHAM.

The U. S. torpedo boat Destroyer Stringham, the pioneer of the ocean going vessels of her class, and the largest and costliest of her type, was successfully launched from the yards of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Delaware, on June 10, and old workmen in the yard declared it the smoothest launch within their recollection. The builders had made special arrangements for the celebration of the event, and on the most liberal scale, and these were all carried out to a nicety. A special train was run for the accommodation of guests from both New York and Washington on the Pennsylvania railroad, and lunch was served at the yard at noon an hour before the launch, in the mold loft, where a band of music further enlivened the scene.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, the sounds of many hammers were heard driving the wedges home, under the cradle, preparatory to the launch, and just as the Stringham commenced her easy slide towards her natural element Miss Edwina Stringham Creighton, granddaughter of the late Adm. Stringham, from whom the boat was named, and daughter of late Rear Adm. Creighton, performed the christening ceremony.

The Stringham went into the waters of the Delaware practically complete for service, with the exception of her armament.

The keel of the Stringham was laid March 21, 1898, and the contract date of completion was July 29, 1899, and the price for hull and machinery, exclusive of ordnance and outfit, is \$236,000. She is 225 feet long, 22 feet extreme breadth, and at 6 feet 6 inches mean draft displaces 340 tons. The design in its general features follows the English type of boat, but is not a close copy of foreign plans. She has four Thornycroft water tube boilers, exhausting into three stacks, and the two middle boilers having a common stack. The engines are twin screws, vertical inverted, triple expansion, designed to indicate 7,200 horse power, which is expected to drive the boat at least at the guaranteed speed of 30 knots per hour. Her allowance of coal at the normal draft of water is 35 tons and her bunkers will stow 120 tons. She carries an unusually heavy battery for boats of her class as in addition to two deck discharging tubes for 18-inch Whitehead torpedoes, she mounts seven 6 pdr. R. F. guns, one on top of each of the two conning towers, and the other five on the deck between the conning towers.

The officers' quarters aft consist of a cabin and a state room for the Captain, a state room each for the executive officer and engineer, and a mess room, abaft which is a pantry and bath room. Forward of the Captain's quarters is a compartment with four berths for petty officers and one with six berths for machinists. Forward of these is the firemen's quarters with twelve berths. Forward of the firemen's quarters is the engine room,

occupying the full width of the boat for twenty-eight feet, and then comes the boiler compartments and coal bunkers, which absorb seventy-three feet of the length of the boat. Forward of the boilers is the galley and then the crew's quarters, with twenty folding berths, and in the extreme bow the windlass compartment. A turtle back is built from the forward conning tower to the stem and the latter has a sharp rake instead of being plumb as usual.

The speed trial will be made as soon as possible after launching, and after completion and acceptance she will be sent to League Island Navy Yard for commissioning.

Among the many invited guests were: Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Assistant Secretary of Navy Chas. H. Allen, Rear Adm. Hichborn, U. S. N., and wife; Judge Advocate Gen. Lemly, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor Zahn and wife, Naval Constructor Spear and wife, Naval Constructor Taylor, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Endicott, Civil Engr. A. B. Cunningham, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Roper and wife, F. R. Brainard and wife, Lieut. A. M. Beecher, Lieut. Lucian Flynn, Asst. Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, Ensign B. B. McCormick, Rear Adm. Silas Casey, Paymr. J. N. Speel, Civil Engr. C. C. Wolcott, Col. J. M. Forney, U. S. M. C.; Chief Engr. C. Andrade, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. W. S. Moore, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Fremont, Capt. J. W. Miller, President, Providence & Stonington S. S. Co.; Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt.

A HOME FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The committee having in charge the work of securing subscriptions for the purchase of a home in Washington for Admiral Dewey are meeting with unexpected difficulties. The fact is recalled that \$44,000 was contributed to the purchase of a residence in Washington for General Sheridan, and this amount was raised by a single individual, who called forty-four wealthy men together at dinner in Chicago and invited them to join him in contributing a thousand for each diner. If some member of the Dewey Committee would try this plan it might work, but we fear that no amount of respectability and official importance will impress moneyed men with a desire to contribute. They are accustomed to be influenced in such matters by those with whom they are in close relation of business and finance, but not by those with whom their acquaintance is merely personal or official. Thousands are obtained by men who are able themselves to contribute liberally easier than hundreds by others. Various plans are suggested for increasing the Dewey fund, among that of the Treasurer of the United States who, as one of the committee, proposes to appeal to certain wealthy men in New York. Other considerations apart, it will be found difficult to accomplish anything until it is definitely ascertained whether Admiral Dewey wishes to have a house, and where he wishes to have it located. It is well known that he has led a club life in Washington, and it is generally thought it would be his preference to go back to it on his return. Admiral Upshur's suggestion that the house descend to the ranking officer of the Navy does not meet with favor. Another project under way is that of erecting a Dewey Memorial Hall at Norwich University, where the Admiral was educated. Here he received his first military education, and he has an affection for "the school of his youth." In a letter to the President of the university, Comdr. Allan D. Brown, U. S. N. (retired), Admiral Dewey said, "I hope the Legislature will see its way clear to voting a substantial appropriation for Norwich University. Nothing the State can now do for me would give me greater pleasure."

An intimate friend of Adm. Dewey's, who lives in Washington, states that he has received a cablegram in which the Admiral announces that he will decline to accept the home it is proposed to give him by popular subscription. The Admiral, it is understood, says that if a fund is raised for that purpose he would take the money and invest it in a home for sick and disabled sailors. No official communication has been received in Washington from the Admiral on the subject, and it is not the intention of the committee appointed to encourage subscriptions for the fund to lessen their labors in this direction. It is understood that the effort will continue to make the fund as large as possible, and that the committee will accede to the Admiral's wishes, and permit him to purchase and furnish a home for sailors. There is no question that Washington will be selected as the site for the home. The total amount so far received is a little over \$7,000.

TROOPS FOR GENERAL OTIS.

The War Department has reached the decision that Gen. Otis needs more than thirty thousand soldiers to conquer and hold the Philippines. It has been determined that his force shall be increased to thirty-five thousand men as soon as possible. Plans have already been perfected by which he will soon have his Army increased to an effective force of thirty thousand rifles. By reason of a decision of the Treasury Department that the 2,000 men authorized for the Hospital Corps were not to be included in the 65,000 strength of the Army the Department was able to allow Gen. Otis 2,000 more men. In addition to that number it was decided to allow him the 500 recruits authorized by Congress to be kept on hand above the full strength of the Army. Thus Gen. Otis was to get 3,100 more men. This, it was seen, was slightly short of the required number to bring his forces up to the 30,000 mark, and accordingly it was determined to take eight companies each of the 24th and 25th Inf., which would almost exactly fill the American Army in the Philippines to 30,000 men. The problem then arose of assigning the surplus to Gen. Otis. The act of Congress authorized only a stated number of regiments, and no more could be organized. It was then decided to distribute the extra men by increasing the strength of each company of infantry to 128 men from 112 men, it having already been increased from 106 men. Accordingly the following orders were issued by direction of Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn:

War Department.

Washington, June 13, 1899.

By direction of the President, and in the exercise of the authority vested in him by act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, entitled, "An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes," the number of enlisted men in each company of the 3d, 4th, 6th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d,

and 23d Regiments of Infantry, and in each of the companies of the 24th and 25th Regiments of Infantry designated for service in the Philippines, is increased from 112 to 128.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Acting Secretary of War.

To show just what troops will remain in the United States the following statement was issued:

The departure of the four battalions of the 24th and 25th Inf. from the United States for the Philippines will leave the great West with troops available for its protection as follows:

Nebraska and the Dakotas.—This arrangement provides for several companies of infantry and twelve troops of cavalry on the spot immediately available for Indian service north of the Union Pacific Railroad, with a light battery and two troops of cavalry in reserve at Fort Sheridan, Chicago.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory.—Four troops of cavalry are immediately available at Fort Reno and Bill, with three light batteries and four troops cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas. Three troops cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, one at Jefferson Barracks, one at Fort Logan, Denver, Col., which will be available to be moved in any direction by ample railroad facilities to meet any necessity arising in the great West.

Arizona and New Mexico.—There will remain seven troops of cavalry, with one company infantry, at the main Indian agency at San Carlos, Ariz.

Texas.—There will remain three troops of cavalry and three companies of infantry on border duty and a light battery in reserve at San Antonio, Tex.

Idaho and Utah.—There will be four troops of cavalry and several detachments of infantry immediately available, with quick communication by rail, for reinforcements for the central West, should necessity arise.

The reinforcements for Gen. Otis are to be hurried to Manila with the least possible delay. The Quartermaster's Department has just secured three additional vessels for transporting troops to the Philippines, and a schedule has been prepared showing their capacity and the troops which it is proposed they shall take. The determination to send eight companies each of the 24th and 25th Infantry altered the plans of the Quartermaster's Department made last week for the departure of the Pennsylvania and Sheridan. It is now proposed to send the 24th and 25th Infantry companies as soon as the transports can be fitted up. Major Long, Superintendent of the transport service at San Francisco, was telegraphed Monday to recharter at once the Zealandia and Valencia, two transports released some time ago by the Department. He was also instructed to secure another vessel, and has reported the chartering of the Wyfield. It will take some time to fit up the Wyfield, but the other vessels will be ready within a few days. Replying to a telegram sent by Adj. Gen. Corbin, Major Long has reported that the Zealandia will be ready to sail June 22, and the Sheridan and Pennsylvania June 24. The aggregate capacity of the Zealandia, Valencia, Pennsylvania and Sheridan is about 4,400 enlisted men. The troops to be sent on these vessels are as follows: Six troops 4th Cavalry, 700 men; two companies 14th Infantry, 220 men; eight companies 24th Infantry, 896 men; eight companies 25th Infantry, 896 men. Gen. Shafter has been instructed to make up the additional number in recruits. Accordingly 1,688 recruits from among those now at the Presidio will be ordered to Manila on the vessels named.

Late in the week President McKinley, after a very careful consideration of the proposition to scale regular organizations in this country to secure the necessary number of troops, decided to abandon that plan and arrangements have been made for the organization of three Volunteer regiments from among the State Volunteers now in the Philippines, and from those regulars in Gen. Otis's command whose period of enlistment has expired. This change of plan was due entirely to the protests made to the President against taking any more regulars from the United States. Secretary Alger, now in Detroit, has been one of the principal opponents of this proposition. He was told of the plan to send additional men from the artillery and cavalry organizations, and immediately telegraphed the President his objection on the ground that it would be unwise to reduce the military force in this country below its present strength. There was strong objection made to calling for volunteers under the authority in the reorganization act. Adj. Gen. Corbin, who has been opposed to a call for volunteers in the United States, sent a telegram to Gen. Otis asking if any of the volunteers now in the Philippines were willing to re-enlist in the Federal service. Gen. Otis replied that he could get enough men to organize three skeleton regiments of volunteers, and this disposed of the plan of securing reinforcements by a reduction of the cavalry and artillery commands in the United States.

Special inducements will be offered men of the regular and volunteer service in the Philippines to re-enlist. They will be given an amount equal to their travel pay from Manila to the place of regular enlistment in the United States, the distance from Manila to San Francisco being included. Through these liberal provisions the War Department anticipates no difficulty in the organization of the three regiments. Should Gen. Otis be unable, however, to secure enough men in the Philippines to organize them to full war strength, recruiting offices will be established in this country, and the men secured through that means sent immediately to Manila. The selection of officers for these regiments has been left entirely to Gen. Otis. Volunteer officers now in the Philippines who have distinguished themselves will receive preference in the matter of appointment.

The announcement made by Gen. Otis of the proposed departure of the Oregon Volunteers on the transports Ohio and Newport via San Francisco instead of direct to Portland is no surprise to War Department officials. Gen. Otis first made the statement in a despatch received early in the week, but as the Department wished the Oregon regiment to go to Portland Gen. Otis was requested to inform the Department of the reason for the change. He explained that it was necessary to bring the regiment home on two transports. When the Oregon Volunteers first went to the Philippines their strength was 48 officers and 957 men. Under a later call this was increased to 1,161. The regiment now has 46 officers and 1,035 men. Gen. Otis placed on the Ohio and Newport in addition to the Oregon regiment a number of invalided soldiers and the California Signal company. The latter have to be brought to San Francisco, and when this was explained to the War Department a cablegram was immediately sent to Gen. Otis saying: "Use your own discretion." It is not intended, however, to have the Oregon regiment land at San Francisco, as the transports can proceed on from there to Portland and return to San Francisco, where they will be fitted up to transport more troops to Gen. Otis. The transport Pennsylvania arrived at San Francisco Tuesday night. As soon as she can be got ready she will carry to the Philippines a part of the 4th Cav. and a number of recruits.

The departure of the Newport and Ohio from Manila leaves five transports now in the Philippines. They are the Senator, Hancock, Warren, Morgan City and Indiana. The last named is at Negros. The Hancock is expected to sail soon for San Francisco, and will be fitted up for the transportation of the 19th Inf. to Manila.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE MARINE CORPS.

The following civilians have been given permission to take the examinations for appointments as 1st or 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps: C. H. Lyman, District of Columbia; H. D. Coates, Pennsylvania; Hilary Herbert, Jr., and W. W. Low, Connecticut; W. H. Clifford, Jr., Maine; William G. Powell, New Jersey; John H. A. Day, New Jersey; Macker, West Virginia; L. M. Harding, Missouri; J. W. Broatch, Nebraska; A. E. Harding, Illinois; Clarence Sampson, New York; L. M. Little, Rhode Island; C. M. Brownell, Vermont; Stephen Elliott, South Carolina; H. C. Snyder, Virginia; Robert A. Stickey, Florida; Logan Feland, Kentucky; William Hopkins, Pennsylvania; F. M. Wise, B. B. Woog, New York; G. E. Marchand, Maryland; John Savage Bates, Maryland; Norman, Massachusetts; R. M. Cutts, California; J. Winslow Lynch, Maine; C. C. Carpenter, J. T. Bootes, Delaware; Dickinson P. Hall, Ohio; George Krause, Ohio.

Thomas F. Lyons, of North Carolina, was this week appointed a 1st Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps. He was formerly an enlisted man in that corps, and was promoted to the grade of Sergeant. With two other non-commissioned officers of the corps he entered the examination for appointment as a 2d Lieutenant under the provisions of an act of the last Congress providing for the appointment of a large number of additional 2d Lieutenants in that corps. Under the law precedence in these appointments was given first to Volunteers in the Spanish war, and next to non-commissioned officers in the corps. Only three of the latter class entered the examination, and of this number Sergt. Lyons was the only one found qualified. He was accordingly commissioned a 2d Lieutenant, and as there were several vacancies in the grade of 1st Lieutenant he was almost immediately promoted to that grade. The advancement of a non-commissioned officer to the grade of 1st lieutenant is almost without precedent in the history of the Marine Corps.

OUR TROOPS IN THE WEST INDIES.

In his report on his West Indian tour Gen. Breckenridge, Inspector General of the Army, says:

1st. The extraordinary expansion and percentage of recruits temporarily injures the discipline and instruction of the Army.

2nd. A number of organizations may expect to again show a considerable sick list.

3rd. The Subsistence articles both for issue and for sale, however liberal in the past, can be wisely increased with benefit to the health and contentment of the soldiers. For the ration, more vegetables, fruit, sugar and lard seem most needed.

4th. A uniform is needed, perhaps, preferably blue, of thin goods more stylish than khaki, more serviceable than white, cooler than previous blue cloth or kersey. Such goods, of proper color, are familiar in the tropics.

5th. Flannel should be worn next to the skin, especially about the bowels; particularly for unseasoned troops.

6th. Heavy walled, two-storied barracks are best for health; and the more nearly these are approximated the better. If tents must be occupied, have them three thicknesses of canvas, and floored well off the ground. Each additional layer of canvas removes several degrees of heat. Cots are important.

7th. Issue water proofs and rubber boots.

8th. Have short, sharp, well varied military exercises, sports and instruction; avoiding hottest sun and heaviest dews and down-pours.

9th. Riding hall and gymnasium of increased importance and hill stations desirable with adequate grounds on the dry side of the mountains.

10th. Adequate ventilation should be insured entirely around the head, and heat held off from the skull by corrugated material between sweat leather and headgear. Brain and bowels demand special attention both from heat and rain.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. NICHOLS.

The death of Capt. Henry E. Nichols of the U. S. S. Monadnock, of sunstroke, June 10, was a great shock to the Americans in Luzon. The heat on June 10 was most severe, and the monitor was engaged all day in shelling the trenches at Paranaque, and the rebels were fleeing south through Las Pinas, and also watching the American troops closing in upon the towns. Capt. Nichols was overcome by the heat at noon and retired to his cabin, where he received frequent reports of the operations and gave directions for several hours. He became much worse at 3 o'clock, lost consciousness, and expired at 5 in the afternoon. Several hours before his death he expressed gratification at the way events were progressing, remarking to an officer: "We have got the rebels there at last!"

The funeral took place at Cavite, June 12, with appropriate naval ceremonies. The officers of the fleet were present and the flags on all the vessels were half-masted. The death of Capt. Nichols occurred just at the moment when the result for which he had hoped and worked for months was about to be realized—the capture of Paranaque and its occupation by the American forces. The Monadnock had been lying off Paranaque for two months, under fire from the rebels almost daily. The heat there was intense, and the officers and men of the Monadnock suffered greatly. The Commander-in-Chief offered to retire the Monadnock from this trying duty and replace her with another ship, but Capt. Nichols preferred to remain, declaring he did not want to leave his post until Paranaque fell and the coast from there to Cavite was cleared of rebels. He was as clearly "killed in action" as if he had fallen before a Filipino bullet.

GALLANT SERVICE RECOGNIZED.

Secretary Long has taken action upon the recommendation of Adml. Kautz and the commanding officer of the Philadelphia and others for official recognition of the gallant services of P. A. Surg. G. A. Lung, of the Philadelphia, during the troubles with the Samoans at Apia last April. The Secretary has written an official letter to Dr. Lung, in which he says:

"The Department is in receipt of the report of Rear Adml. Kautz and the reports forwarded through him concerning the reconnaissance made by the American and British forces on April 1, 1899, at Apia, Samoa, and notes with great pleasure the terms in which the commanding officer of the Philadelphia commends your conduct during the trying hours of that day. That portion of his report relating to you is as follows:

"From conversation with British officers and our own men, I am gratified to be able to commend in the strongest terms the work of P. A. Surg. G. A. Lung. At

times, when the fire from the concealed natives was thickest, and at all times by his example, he encouraged the young and inexperienced men to the proper performance of duty. On the completion of the work of his profession he assumed command of our bluejackets and marched them to the United States Consulate and reported to me, reaching there at dusk. Special attention is invited to his report."

"Lieut. C. M. Perkins, United States Marine Corps, in his report, speaks of your conduct as follows: 'At Dr. Lung's suggestion, I assigned him to command of the company of bluejacket infantry. Dr. Lung acted with the greatest coolness and bravery, and rendered valuable service outside his profession.'

"Your conduct as detailed above reflects the greatest credit upon you and upon the service."

From other than American sources come tributes to Surg. Lung's gallantry. The New Zealand "Herald" correspondent in the issue of April 13, in describing the fight in which Lieuts. Lansdale and Monaghan were killed, said: "Dr. Lung, of the Philadelphia, accompanied the expedition. When the fighting commenced an English marine was knocked over with a bullet. Dr. Lung seized the man's rifle and blazed away at the enemy right merrily, then he began attending to the wounded, and bandaged many of those who had been shot."

Corpl. John Foxworthy, of H. M. S. Royalist, in his account of the massacre thus spoke of the participation of the American surgeon: "We were proceeding in skirmishing order, and I was in charge of the advance guard of 10 marines from the Royalist. I was wounded early in the fight. Being in advance at first, we formed the rear guard on retreating, but as soon as we attacked we joined ourselves to the main body. I was shot through the left leg but kept on as long as I was able to stand. One of my men, seeing that I was wounded, went in search of a doctor, and returned with Dr. Lung, an American surgeon, who looked after me and attended to my wounds, showing great bravery in doing so, as the shots were falling pretty thickly."

THE NEW CANAL COMMISSION.

Prof. L. M. Haupt, of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, is reported to have made trouble for himself by criticising the appointment of the new commission on the ground that it is in the interest of adverse interests that seek delay. Mr. Haupt explains that he did not say what he was reported to have said, which was to the effect that if there is any intention to build the canal there is no need of further investigation, as the Government now has sufficient data to reach a final conclusion. England, according to Mr. Haupt, as reported, is fearful of losing her trade in the far East. The technical commission of engineers representing various nationalities is unfriendly, as is also the Panama Canal interest, which hopes that we will help them to save some of the millions dropped into that hole by saddling this enterprise upon the United States. "No Frenchman can be found to invest a penny in it. But the company which now controls it bought it for a song and wiped out all the former obligations, and are working upon it to-day. The Government of Colombia gets \$100,000 a year out of it, and it is to their interest to keep the work going." General H. L. Abbot, of our Army, favors the adoption of the Panama route, and he is an excellent engineer. But there are other questions than those of pure engineering involved in the adoption of the Panama route. If they could give us for nothing the ditch as it stands it is questionable whether it would pay our Government to finish it.

The new commission is a most excellent one, composed as it is of Adml. Walker, Prof. Haupt, and Col. Hains, the former commission; Alfred Noble, of the Ludlow Commission; two additional engineers, viz., Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, of the United States Army, and George S. Morison, a former President of the Society of Civil Engineers; Prof. Wm. H. Burr, of Columbia, and Prof. Emory R. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Pasco, of Florida. There are thus two engineers from the Army, three from civil life, two college professors, a Senator and an Admiral of the Navy. The commission, at its meeting in Washington June 15, paid the Navy the compliment of electing Adml. Walker permanent Chairman.

THE HOTCHKISS GUN IN MANILA.

Capt. R. H. Barber, in a report to Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, which was transmitted to the War Department by Gen. Otis, states that in an engagement west of Marquina Feb. 24 "the Hotchkiss gun became disabled." He claims that the gun, after being repaired again, jammed, owing to the breaking of the shells, and complains that shells exploded by striking rocks, but would not explode by striking bamboo houses. He also says that in the engagement the Filipinos used smokeless powder, while his men used black powder, which he regarded as dangerous because of betraying the American position, while the enemy, using only smokeless powder, can only be located by the noise or a quick eye.

The Ordnance Department of the Army, after careful investigation, is of the opinion that the old ammunition taken with Gen. Merritt's expedition was entirely responsible for the failure of the Hotchkiss gun. When the gun was purchased it was feared that defective ammunition might cause trouble. Special instructions were prepared by the Hotchkiss people, as follows: "Since obstacles in loading are generally caused by badly made or deformed cartridges, the ammunition should be carefully examined before it is used. On account of the peculiar construction of this gun this cannot be done during firing, and the ammunition to be used must not exhibit any deformity."

The gun referred to is a Hotchkiss revolving gun. This gun has never been adopted by the Army, but several years ago a number of these guns were purchased as an experiment and distributed to Army posts. A few went to Benicia Arsenal, and were taken by Gen. Merritt with his expedition to Manila.

The Hotchkiss revolving cannon is similar to a Gatling gun, but fires shells one and a half inches in diameter. The barrels remain stationary during the discharge, so that there is no movement of any kind to impede the accuracy of fire. As the ammunition for these guns is of special character, the Department secured a quantity which was on hand in this country when the war with Spain began. A supply of this ammunition was taken by Gen. Merritt. Instead of smokeless powder, the shells were charged with black powder, and as the guns were taken in an emergency no smokeless powder ammunition was on hand for use. Since then, however, in response to a cable despatch from Gen. Otis, a quantity of smokeless powder for the Hotchkiss cannon has been shipped to the Philippines, and is expected to arrive there within a few days. This shipment consisted of 3,000 shells and 3,000 canisters.

The failure of shells from this gun to explode when fired against bamboo and grass huts is not considered at all unusual by the Department. A percussion shell is used, and to cause its explosion it must come in violent contact with some resisting element.

IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN CHADWICK.

We have received a copy of the accompanying letter, which explains itself:

Morgantown, W. Va., June 7, 1899.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of some friends of French E. Chadwick, a former Morgantown boy, but now a distinguished officer of the United States Navy, it was suggested that something should be done at his old home to express some appreciation of his most valuable services to the country, especially those rendered in the late Spanish war. The idea was most enthusiastically indorsed by all to whom it was mentioned, and steps were taken to put into execution those suggestions. Many of our fellow citizens are enthusiastic over the matter. It has grown spontaneously, till Morgantown is too small a limit, and it is now proposed to make it a State affair. We had expected in a modest way to have a sword presentation at Morgantown, but we are reliably informed that should we conclude to make a popular demonstration, Adml. Sampson and other distinguished men of the Navy, State and nation, would honor the occasion by their presence. It is therefore thought that all the State of West Virginia should be invited to participate therein. If it is made a State affair we desire, first, to secure the indorsement and co-operation of the State officers, Senators and Representatives in Congress. The following committee has been appointed in relation to the matter, to-wit: Hon. Waitman T. Willey, Chairman; Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, Vice-Chairman; Frank Cox, L. S. Brock, W. E. Glasscock, J. G. Lantz, M. S. Garrison, C. B. Dille, Joseph Moreland, T. Pickenpough, Geo. C. Sturges, I. C. White, I. G. Laxelle, Jno. E. Price, E. M. Grant, J. H. Stewart, Geo. C. Baker, Jos. H. McDermott, D. H. Courtney, S. D. Hirschman, Robt. A. Armstrong.

Feeling that you are interested in Capt. Chadwick and desirous of assisting in honoring him, you are asked for your opinion about the matter, as well as your co-operation and assistance. Will you advise us of your view and assist in formulating plans so that the occasion will be one that will reflect credit to the whole State? If you concur in making that a State affair, please sign the enclosed slip and return with your answer to this letter, so that we may use the same. Please address all correspondence to the Vice-Chairman, R. M. G. Brown, Morgantown, W. Va. By order of the committee, very respectfully,

R. M. G. Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

RECENT DEATHS.

The recently announced death of P. A. Surg. S. S. White, U. S. A., at Juneau, Alaska, was a severe blow to a wide circle of friends. His orders of detachment from duty at that distant point were already received, and his departure for home was looked for at an early date. Surg. White leaves a widow and two children, at Pasadena, Cal., where Mrs. White resided at the time of her husband's death.

1st Lieut. Richard B. Westledge, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who died, June 10, at Manila of typhoid fever, was a young medical officer of great promise appointed from Iowa, Dec. 12, 1898. He had previously practiced medicine in Dubuque.

The body of the late Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, U. S. A., retired, was interred June 10, with military honors at the Arlington National Cemetery. The cavalry from Fort Meyer, under Maj. S. M. Swigert, formed the escort.

Samuel Dewey, who died June 9 at Philadelphia, aged 93, was a cousin of Adml. Dewey, had been in his time a prominent character with many varied experiences. He had served at one time in the Navy, and was well-known in New York.

Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright Kellogg, U. S. N., who died, June 3, on board the Hamburg-American Line S. S. Augusta Victoria, while en route from Hamburg to New York, had been undergoing treatment at Carlsbad. His last request was that he should be buried at sea, which was done with proper ceremonial on June 10. The deceased officer was a Pennsylvanian, entered the Naval Academy in 1865, was graduated in 1869 and obtained the grade of Lieutenant Commander in 1897. His last duty was as Assistant Light House Inspector, 3d District.

There seems to be a general desire that all the heavy artillery shall be relieved from infantry duty and assigned to the various fortifications with valuable armaments where their services are very necessary. The need is so obvious that extended comment is unnecessary. If it is likely that for some years to come troops will be needed for foreign service, then the Regular cavalry and infantry should be materially increased.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, June 10.

Secretary of the Navy. Deeply regret to announce the sudden death of Maj. Nichols, Monadnock, sunstroke. BARKER.

Montevideo, June 10.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington. The purser of a steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which arrived at Montevideo June 2, saw the Newark enter Sandy Point May 28. COLBY.

Manila, June 10.

Adjutant General, Washington. 1st Lieut. Richard B. Westledge, Surgeon, U. S. A. died here at 4:05 p. m. this day of typhoid fever. OTIS.

Manila, June 11.

Adjutant General, Washington. Terrific heat yesterday did not permit troops to rest positions at hours designated; enabled majority of insurgents to escape in scattered organizations south and westward, which they effected during the evening and night. Movement great success, however; enemy disorganized and routed, suffering heavy loss. Troops resting to-day at Las Pinas and Paranaque. Navy did excellent execution along shore of bay; but many insurgent detachments retired in that direction, protected by presence of women and children, whom they drove along with them. Our loss four killed and some thirty wounded. Report of casualties later. Conservative estimate of enemy's loss about 400. OTIS.

Castro, Chili, June 12.

Secretary Navy, Washington. The Newark arrived at Guacanec Island in want of coal. Am making arrangements for a supply to be sent from Ancud, Chili. Expect to sail within a few days. GOODRICH.

Havana, June 13.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Additional deaths, Matanzas—Pvt. Henry Trites, Co. G, 10th Inf., drowned, 11th. Puerto Principe—Pvt. Edward Lamb, Co. F, 8th Cav., typhoid. Santiago—Pvt. Ulric A. Mitchell, unassigned, 5th Inf., pernicious septicemia, 9th.

Manila, June 13.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Lawton's troops had severe engagement to-day with enemy in strong intrenchments at crossing Zapote River, near Bakor, Cavite Province. Has driven enemy with heavy loss. Our casualties some thirty. Insurgents in this southern section not molested until threatened attack in strong force on Manila. Now scattered and in retreat. Doubtful if they make further stand.

Manila, June 13.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
The insurgents fired at Navy Yard. Masked batteries. Ships of war shelled position and intrenchments. The Helena and Monadnock landed forces to assist in maintaining the position until reinforced by the Army. The movement was successful. Enemy was routed. No casualties in the Navy.

Manila, June 14.
Secretary Navy, Washington.
Regarding engagement of June 13, detail of officers for special service indicated. Was signaled: "Appreciate assistance of the Navy, which I shall acknowledge with pleasure officially.—Lawton."

Manila, June 14.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Lawton's troops, under Wheaton and Ovenshine, occupy country south of Bakor; have scouted westward and some distance southward on line Zapote River and Bakor Road; enemy appears to have retired on Imus, abandoning bay country. The fighting yesterday severe; our loss ten killed and forty wounded; majority at crossing Zapote River; enemy driven from heavy and well constructed intrenchments to which they held tenaciously; their loss several hundred, of whom fifty buried this morning. Will not probably make any determined future stand in southern provinces.

Manila, June 14.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Transports Ohio and Newport, Oregon, 1st Signal Co., and discharged soldiers from different organizations left for San Francisco this morning, via Nagasaki. Oregon number 46 officers, 1,035 enlisted men. Signal Co., 4 officers, 32 enlisted men. The transport Leelanaw arrived yesterday.

Singapore, June 15.
Secretary of the Navy, Washington:
Olympia Colombo.

Manila, June 15.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Success of Lawton's troops in Cavite Province greater than reported yesterday. Enemy, numbering over 4,000, lost in killed, wounded and captured more than one-third. Remainder, much scattered, have retreated south to Imus, their arsenal. Of five pieces of artillery, three captured. Navy aided greatly on shore of bay, landing forces occasionally. Inhabitants in that country rejoice at deliverance, and welcome with enthusiastic demonstrations arrival of our troops. Prominent Filipino, friendly to Americans, assassinated at Cebu. Inhabitants of that locality urgently requested American protection in stronger force. Have sent battalion Tennessee and two guns from Iloilo, which insures peace. Hughes now in charge of affairs in that section.

Manila, June 16.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Northern insurgents concentrated large force near San Fernando and early this morning attacked MacArthur's troops; enemy quickly repelled and driven, leaving over fifty dead on field and large number wounded; enemy in retreat; our casualties fourteen wounded, mostly very slight; preparations for this attack in progress several days; believed to be under personal direction Aguinaldo.

DEAD AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

Manila, June 12.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Additional casualties:
KILLED.
1st North Dakota.—Killian, John H., June 9.
13th Minnesota.—Healy, Thomas, June 10.
1st Washington.—Thorgsen, Carl M., June 6.

WOUNDED.
9th Inf.—Beavens, Joseph F., Co. K; hip, June 10. Gonyea, Barney, Co. C; arm, slight, June 10. Prager, Robert, Co. I; eye, severe, June 10.
12th Inf.—Clark, Henry, 1st Sergt., Co. L; leg, slight, June 11.
13th Inf.—Bess, Charles, Co. E; leg, moderate, June 10. Christensen, Boyle, Sergt., Co. D; ankle, moderate, June 10. Henry, M. M., Co. E; thigh, slight, June 10.
14th Inf.—Brogdon, Walter, Co. F; neck, slight, June 10. Hallander, Conrad, Corp., Co. D; chest, severe, June 10.
21st Inf.—Cook, Casper, Co. F; leg, moderate, June 10. McFarland, Andrew, Co. F; leg, slight, June 10.
1st Colorado.—Duvall, Frank, Co. E; leg, severe, June 10. Hegerer, Harry, Co. E; neck and chest, severe, June 10. Henry, Francis J., Co. B; arm, severe, June 10. Jarrier, William J., Co. E; arm, slight, June 10. Lashell, George M., Sergt., Co. B; elbow, moderate, June 10. Macklem, Harry, Co. E; head, moderate, June 10. Morrill, Asa, Co. D; cheek, severe, June 10. Moses, Cassius M., Lieut. Col.; forearm, moderate, June 10. Reed, Robert F., Corp., Co. E; chest, severe, June 10. Rylott, Thomas, Corp., Co. E; thigh, slight, June 10. Young, Bert E., Co. B; patella, moderate, June 10.
1st Idaho.—Hutchinson, Hugh, buttock, severe, June 6.
1st Montana.—Saxton, John A., Co. M; typhoid fever, Kramer, W. F., Co. D; knee, slight, June 10.
2d Oregon.—Doughty, Charles, Co. H; hand, slight, June 3. Kirtz, Ezra, Co. H; wrist, slight, June 3. Ransom, Clayton M., Co. L; head, slight, June 3.
1st Washington.—Dobman, Joseph, Co. G; leg, slight, June 6.

DIED FROM WOUNDS.
4th Cav.—Brannigan, Patrick, Co. C; June 8. Dally, Melvin P., Co. G; June 5. Miles, Robert E., Co. C; June 5.
22d Inf.—Carlson, Carl A., Co. H; June 5.
1st Colorado.—Bowser, Clifford H., 1st Sergt., Co. K; June 9.

DIED FROM OTHER CAUSES.
17th Inf.—Garrison, Frank L., Co. I; cholera nostras, June 3. King, George A., Co. L; meningitis, June 3.
1st Montana.—Saxton, John A., Co. M; typhoid fever, June 3.
2d Oregon.—Choe, J. J., Co. G; drowned, June 4. O'Dell, Ralph A., Co. A; dysentery, June 3.
Utah Artillery.—Finnegar, Oscar A., Co. A; ulcerative colitis, June 4.

Manila, June 14.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Additional wounded:
13th Inf.—June 9, Henry Masfelder, Co. M; thigh, slight.
4th Cav.—June 10, William Riordan, Troop I; leg, moderate.
9th Inf.—June 10, A. F. Porteseng, Co. C; shoulder, slight.
DeForest, Hutchinson, Co. B; head, severe.
21st Inf.—June 10, Thomas Muller, Co. C; arm, slight.
1st Colorado.—June 10, Joseph P. Kearns, Co. M; leg, slight; June 11, Edgar Pate; knee, severe.
Cablegram 12th, Thomas Healy, private, Co. M, 18th Minnesota, should read 13th Inf.

THE 14TH INFANTRY IN ACTION.

Major Carroll H. Potter, Major, 14th U. S. Infantry, commanding, in his official report, dated Manila, Feb. 10, gives an account of the participation of his regiment in the actions of Feb. 5. This is the regiment which despatches from Manila this week say took off their clothes and swam the Zapote River in the course of the fighting south of Manila. It was also south of Manila that the fighting of Feb. 5 took place. The regiment was in the advance along the Singalon road. Major Potter, among other things, says:

"Sir.—The fighting was very severe all along the line, especially so in the 2d Battalion, commanded by Capt. John Murphy; his advance being made toward block house No. 14, a point the enemy had evidently considered of great importance to hold, having made a perfect line of entrenchments in front of the entrenchments held by the Spanish troops against the insurgents. Capt. Murphy's advance is deserving of great credit, and he should be rewarded. It was during this advance that the gallant Lieut. Mitchell fell, having received a mortal wound, from which he died Feb. 7, 1899. The last words of this brave and exceptionally fine officer on the battlefield being 'Forward, men! Advance! Don't mind me!'

"Words cannot express the cool behavior and fearless conduct of both officers and men of the 14th U. S. Infantry during the battle of Feb. 5. The battalion commander and company officers had good control of their men throughout the engagement, and the men responded to their orders with a will and obedience, the result of which caused the enemy to evacuate their position on a run. The battalion commanders, Capt. Matile, Capt. Murphy and Capt. Eastman, deserve credit; also all their company officers, 1st Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., commanding Co. K; 1st Lieut. William S. Biddle, Jr., commanding Co. C; 1st Lieut. James Mitchell, commanding Co. M; 1st Lieut. Armand I. Lasseigne, commanding Co. D; 2d Lieut. Perry L. Miles, commanding Co. I; 2d Lieut. Robert Field, commanding Co. E; 2d Lieut. Frank M. Savage, 15th Infantry, now on duty with the 14th Infantry, commanding Co. G; 2d Lieut. P. H. Mullay, commanding Co. F; 2d Lieut. J. L. Gilbreth, commanding Co. A, and 2d Lieut. J. B. Kemper, who commanded Co. D during the first part of the engagement.

"I am very much indebted to Capt. Charles H. Martin, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., who rendered most valuable assistance throughout the night and day, and many times being exposed to the heavy fire of the enemy; also to Lieut. Lyle, of the 18th Infantry, who reported to me during the night and rendered valuable service throughout the engagement. I also enclose the report of Asst. Surg. Kemp, U. S. A., on duty with the 14th Infantry, who was untiring in his efforts to relieve the wounded, and his work was so effective and quickly done that nothing but praise for his work can be given by the 14th Infantry. All the praise for the very effective work done by the 14th U. S. Infantry on Feb. 5, 1899, is due to the battalion commanders, company commanders and enlisted men of the regiment.

"The following is a statement of the regiment as it was on Feb. 5, 1899:

Co.	Engaged	Wounded	Killed
Co. A.....	81	3	2
Co. C.....	71	2	
Co. D.....	70	3	
Co. E.....	72	1	
Co. F.....	68	3	
Co. G.....	86	1	
Co. I.....	82	10	2
Co. K.....	82	5	
Co. L.....	15		
Co. M.....	80	6	6
Total	707	34	10

The National Sculpture Society has sent a letter to the Mayor of New York extending the services of the society in the design and execution of any memorial to signalize return of Adml. Dewey.

Spain is said to be ready to sell the Canary Islands to the Congo Free State, the island of Fernando Po to Germany, and the Balearic Isles to France for 2,000,000 pesetas, upon the condition of forming an offensive and defensive alliance with those countries.

George Cross, a gunner in the Navy, stationed at Norfolk, has been dismissed from the service after trial by a court-martial. He was convicted of not paying his debts. Under the new Personnel Law, Gunner Cross would have been eligible for an officer's commission in three years.

There will be additional artillery practice with the great seacoast guns in accordance with orders issued this week by the War Department, which provide that each battery of heavy artillery shall, beginning July 1, fire ten rounds of eight-inch ammunition and five rounds of ten-inch ammunition each year in addition to the rounds now required. Under orders issued some time ago the expenditure of ammunition was limited to fifteen rounds for the three-inch breech-loading rifle, ten rounds for the eight-inch muzzle-loading rifle, ten rounds for the ten-inch smooth-bore, eight rounds for the fifteen-inch breech-loading rifle, ten-inch breech-loading rifle and twelve-inch breech-loading rifle. It is expected that this increased target practice will have good results in improving the marksmanship of the artillerymen.

"Shall I make application for prize money, or bounty, to which I believe I am entitled?" is a question now frequently asked of the Navy Department by enlisted men of the Navy who participated in the capture of prizes and destruction of vessels during the Spanish War. Hundreds of claims have been filed from this class, but an equal number have taken no action toward presenting their cases to the Navy Department. There is no necessity for these men to file claims. An arrangement has been made between the Department of Justice and the Navy Department by which a circular note will soon be sent to claimants that on proper identification being presented the Government will look after their interests without such men being put to the expense of attorneys' fees.

Adml. Dewey landed from the United States cruiser Olympia, his flagship, on June 12 at Singapore, to pay a visit to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Lieut. Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, at the Government House. He was received with military honors. On his return to the Olympia he was visited by the Governor. Adml. Dewey said he felt sure his health would be quite restored before he reaches the United States. He sailed at daylight June 16 and will make his next stop at Colombo, Ceylon.

The Comptroller of the Treasury decides that an officer in the temporary force of the Navy in the war with Spain discharged by his own request by way of favor before the expiration of the war, is not entitled to extra pay on discharge. The decision was rendered on a claim presented by Capt. Robert P. Faunt Le Roy, Assistant Quartermaster of the Marine Corps. He was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the war July 7, 1898, and was discharged by acceptance of his resignation, which took effect Oct. 23, 1898.

Preparations are being made by the Ordnance Department of the Army to send to Gen. Otis 6,000 rounds of ammunition for six-pounder rapid-fire guns, several of which are no used in the Philippines. This ammunition is all of the smokeless powder kind. In addition to ammunition for the artillery several thousand rounds for small arms and several hundred rounds for the Hotchkiss revolving cannon have already been sent from San Francisco, and will probably reach the Philippines within a week.

A revenue cutter service for Cuban waters is to be established soon, by the War Department. It will be under the direction of Col. Bliss, the Collector of Customs at Havana, and will probably consist of five forty-foot launches. Col. Bliss has requested that five launches for this work be constructed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has approved the request. The necessity for a cutter service in Cuban waters has been apparent to the United States officials for some time, owing to the increasing amount of smuggling going on between the two countries. After a consultation with Col. Bird, of the Quartermaster's Department, it was decided to begin the construction of the five launches required. It was then determined that it would be necessary to have a flagship, and the Navy Department agreed to loan the Oneida, now at Portsmouth, N. H., to be used for that purpose. The Oneida is a yacht used by the Navy in the blockade of Cuba during the war with Spain. Orders have been issued by the War Department, directing Major John W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster in the Army, to proceed from New York City to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and there inspect the Oneida with a view to accepting the offer of the Navy Department.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield and family are at Bar Harbor, Me., for the summer.

Captain L. Breese, U. S. N., and Mrs. Breese are occupying one of their cottages at Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, 4th U. S. Art., has assumed command of Hawkins Point as a sub-post of Fort McHenry, Md.

Lieut. A. F. Cassels, 7th U. S. Art., with Battery I of the regiment, arrived at Fort Adams, R. I., from Fort Slocum on June 14.

Lieut. Harrison Hall, 5th U. S. Art., with Battery I of the regiment, arrived at Fort Hancock, N. J., June 15, from Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Norman Williams, the well-known Chicago lawyer and capitalist, the father-in-law of Gen. Wesley Merritt, was reported June 16 to be critically ill at his summer home at Rye Beach, N. H.

Mr. Norman Williams, a prominent capitalist, of Chicago, and father-in-law of Maj.-Gen. Merritt, was on June 15 lying at the point of death at his summer house at Boar's Head, Rye Beach, N. Y. He has been failing for some time past.

Gen. Charles King, lately returned from the Philippines, visited relatives recently at Tacoma, Wash., and while at an informal reception in his honor was overcome by exhaustion, but a physician called in does not expect serious results.

Miss Laura Louise Wallen, daughter of the late Gen. Wallen, U. S. Army, has just closed a successful operatic engagement at Her Majesty's Theater in Montreal. As an actress Miss Wallen received quite as much applause as she did as a singer.

President McKinley, in letters to Mrs. James Speyer, of New York City, speaks highly of the work done by the Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3 for its work during the recent war. This compliment is gratifying to those who were interested in the work of the Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses.

The retirement of Col. Alfred T. Smith, of the 13th Inf., promotes Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee, 1st Inf., to Colonel. The latter is now with his regiment in Cuba. He had recently obtained a long leave of absence, but on June 15 cabled a relinquishment of his leave and said he would join his new command at Manila by the next transport leaving San Francisco.

The President and Mrs. McKinley, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Allen, the several bureau chiefs of the Navy Department and their wives and a few personal friends of the President made a trip down the Potomac June 14 as far as Mount Vernon on the naval despatch boat Sylph. Lieut. W. J. Maxwell commanding, as the guests of Secretary Long.

The members of the new Nicaragua Canal Commission were presented to President McKinley June 15 by Rear Admiral John G. Walker, president of the Commission. Only one member, Senator Pasco, of Florida, was absent. Rear Admiral Walker has been chosen permanent chairman. It is expected that the commission will start for Central America very soon.

The "Press" of Three Oaks, Mich., issues a reprint from its edition of June 2, containing the news of the enthusiasm over the Dewey meeting held in the town and the popular subscription of \$1,132 to the National monument fund. Three Oaks is credited with having a population of not much more than 500, so that its contribution is about \$2 per capita. If our larger cities that make such proud boasts of patriotism were equally stirred, there would be no need of repeated appeals for contributions.

Rear Adm. B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., is at the Terry Cottage, Gibbs avenue, Newport, R. I.

Col. J. F. Head, U. S. A., has left Washington, D. C., for 79 Sachem street, New Haven, Conn.

Adm. Ivashnitsoff, of the Russian Navy, was in New York this week, en route to Russia via San Francisco.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was a recent visitor to Bejucal, Cuba, where a great demonstration was made in his honor.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant and her daughter, Miss Julia, are visiting relatives at 2103 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Lieut. M. D. Newhall, 7th U. S. Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., June 11, from a short leave.

Lieut. E. P. Lawton, 19th U. S. Inf., lately at Charleston, S. C., is now at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa.

Mrs. Z. Steever, wife of Maj. Steever, 3d U. S. Cav., and her son are visiting Mrs. A. H. Winton, at Scranton, Pa.

Maj. Thos. Cruse, U. S. A., sailed for San Juan, Porto Rico, June 14. Mrs. Cruse and her two sons will follow later.

Lieut. G. H. McManus, 3d U. S. Art., has been assigned to Battery A, of the regiment at Circle City, Alaska.

Maj. John C. Mallory, U. S. A., retired, and family are at the H. W. Bishop cottage, Bar Harbor, Me., for the summer.

Lieut. Col. Constant Williams, 15th U. S. Inf., is at present in command of Camp Allyn Capron, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

Lieut. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Cav., en route to Porto Rico, is a recent visitor to friends at 559 Decatur street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. Edwin J. Stivers, U. S. A., reached his 64th birthday, June 14, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 5th U. S. Cav., son of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, is on a few weeks visit to the U. S., from Porto Rico.

Maj. J. H. Dorst, 2d U. S. Cav., is at Matauzas, Cuba, on the staff of Gen. Wilson, and is likely to stay there for an indefinite period.

Lieut. Edwin Landon, 4th U. S. Art., arrived in New York, June 9, from Cuba, and will join at Fort Caswell, N. C., about July 1, 1899.

Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., and Mrs. Greenleaf, lately in Washington, D. C., are now on the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. L. C. Allen, wife of Capt. Allen, 16th U. S. Inf., will reside at Fort Douglas during the absence of the Captain in the Philippines.

Secretary of War Russell A. Alger and party were in Detroit, Mich., this week and received a hearty welcome from many old friends.

Lieut. G. H. Steel, 9th U. S. Inf., has relinquished recruiting duty at Evansville, Ind., and gone to join his regiment at Camp Meade, Pa.

Lieut. C. W. Bell, 3d U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Leesburg, Pa., for duty with the National Guard, District of Columbia, encamped there.

Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull, U. S. N., has left Philadelphia with his daughter for Bryn Mawr, Pa., where they will spend June and July.

Maj. John A. Darling, U. S. A., now in Europe, reached his 64th birthday on June 7, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

The body of Ensign J. R. Monaghan, U. S. N., killed by Samoan natives, will be taken to Spokane, Wash., where there will be a public military funeral.

Capt. P. P. Powell, 9th U. S. Cav., has arrived at Albany, N. Y., where he has established his headquarters at 513 Broadway. Mrs. Powell is with him.

Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Massachusetts, addressed the Sunday afternoon meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on June 11, at Newport, R. I.

Maj. F. H. E. Elstein, 19th U. S. Inf., has closed up his recruiting affairs at Albany, N. Y., to join his regiment at Camp Meade, Pa., and go with it to Manila.

Capt. Edward Davis and Lieut. A. B. Putnam, 3d U. S. Art., with Battery B, arrived in San Francisco this week, and reported to Gen. Shafter en route to Alaska.

Comdr. J. F. Merry, U. S. N., arrived at Honolulu, May 23, on the City of Peking, and has entered upon his duties in connection with the erection of coal houses, etc.

Rear Adm. T. C. Watson, en route to Manila, to command the Asiatic station, and Lieut. Frank Marble, of his staff, arrived at Honolulu, May 23, on the City of Peking.

The U. S. Military Academy Band under the efficient leadership of Mr. Geo. Essigke, Teacher of Music, is giving some excellent evening concerts during the month of June.

A third edition of that useful pamphlet from the A. G. O. containing "Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States" has recently been issued from the A. G. O.

Miss Margaret H. Corliss, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. W. Corliss, 2d Inf., has returned from Texas, where she has been with her aunt, and is residing with her parents at 1700 Gaylord street, Denver, Col.

Lieut. Comdr. N. Sargent, U. S. N., was one of the guests at the bachelor dinner given at the University Club, New York, June 12, by the Hon. James M. Varnum, Surrogate, prior to his marriage June 14 to Miss Mary Dickey.

The retirement of Col. Charles E. Compton, 4th U. S. Cav., causes the following promotions in the cavalry arm: Lieut. Col. Michael Cooney, 7th, to Colonel Major; James N. Wheelan, 8th, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. William Stanton, 6th, to Major.

At a "drawing room" at Buckingham Palace, London, June 9, Mrs. Choate, wife of our Ambassador, presented Miss Sumner, daughter of Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th U. S. Cav., Mrs. Francis C. Barlow and the Misses Gertrude Minturn, Taylor, and Blight, all of New York.

Maj. Gen. Otis, says the Philadelphia "Ledger," is quite capable of dealing with Aguinaldo, and ought to be left untrammelled, entirely free to fight or to parley, as he may consider best. His official report to the Government giving his correspondence with Aguinaldo before the breaking out of hostilities shows him to be a man of superior qualities, tactful, shrewd, resourceful and determined.

Former Secretary of the Navy Thompson, who was 90 years old, June 9, braved a storm to attend a dinner given in his honor that day at Terre Haute, Ind. During the day he received his friends at home. Several hundred school children called on him, sang for him and gave him flowers. Congressman Landis spoke on "The Party of Progress, Youthful and Vigorous Ever," and F. C. I. Reed, editor of the "Express," on "The Needs of the Hour." Col. Thompson spoke briefly.

Rear Adm. Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N., is at Newport, R. I., for a portion of the summer.

Gen. Shafter and Wood are to be honored by having streets in Santiago de Cuba named after them.

U. S. Grant, Jr., has been selected for the chair of geology at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Capt. Max Weisendorff, U. S. A., retired, will spend the summer abroad, with address Frankenhause, Kyff, Germany.

Mrs. Ed Very will sail in July to spend the summer in Carlsbad. She will be joined later in the season by her husband.

Commo. and Mrs. Oscar C. Badger will pass the summer at East Gloucester, Mass., where they have been for several seasons past.

Lieut. Col. Wirt Davis, 8th U. S. Inf., is a recent visitor in New York City en route to his regiment in Puerto Principe, Cuba.

Capt. E. B. Fuller, 7th U. S. Cav., has closed up his recruiting business at Columbia, S. C., preparatory to joining his regiment at Havana, Cuba.

Robert E. Marshall, son of Col. Chas. Marshall, formerly of Gen. Lee's staff, was married June 6, at Baltimore, Md., to Miss Clara Brune Brown.

Lieut. J. C. Cresap, U. S. N., remains on duty at the Norfolk Yard, attached to the Franklin, and will probably not be disturbed in this duty until ordered to sea.

Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, 4th U. S. Art., and a detachment from Fort McHenry arrived at Hawkins Point, Mo., June 12, and are now in garrison at that point.

Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., has taken a cottage for the season at Jamestown, R. I., where his family have gone after a pleasant spring in Washington.

Chief Engr. A. H. Able, U. S. N., continues in about the same condition as when he was retired, and occupies pleasant rooms at 2034 Mt. Vernon street, Philadelphia.

Capt. G. H. MacDonald, 10th U. S. Cav., arrived in New York this week, from Atlanta, Ga., and visited several old friends at Governors Island. His regiment is in Cuba.

The family of Lieut. Alonzo Gray, 5th U. S. Cav., who is stationed at Arecibo, P. R., return to the U. S., where their central address will be 403 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn.

Col. C. C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., and family left Governors Island, June 14, for a three months' sojourn at Vineyard Haven, Mass., where there is, every summer, a pleasant military family.

Mrs. Lloyd H. Chandler and her mother, Mrs. S. B. Edson, have taken a cottage for the summer on Gerrish Island, near Kittery Point, Me., near the Hotel Pocomtuns.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge have opened their summer residence at Jamestown, R. I., for the season, and will entertain considerably during the next few months.

The illness of Comdr. Seth M. Ackley, U. S. N., has been announced to the Department, but beyond the fact of his transfer to the nearest Naval Hospital the authorities are in the dark.

James F. J. Archibald, the war correspondent, spent most of the winter in Havana, and he will write for the July "Scribner's" an account of the regeneration of the city by American military officials.

Mrs. Robert Carney, wife of Lieut. J. G. Carney, U. S. N., has arrived East to be near her husband during his treatment in the Government Hospital in Washington, D. C. She is accompanied by their only son.

The friends of Lieutenant Lucien Young, U. S. N., will be glad to learn that his health continues good in spite of the fact that his duties at the Havana Navy Yard have been of the most arduous description.

The contention of Lieut. Comdr. George Cowie, U. S. N., for advancement on the Naval list has been decided adversely, and his name will appear as No. 2 on the list of Lieutenant Commanders in the new Navy Register.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elsie Hull Knowlton, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Roper, to Mr. Harold Martin, of New York. Mr. Martin recently sailed for Manila as the correspondent of the Associated Press.

Commo. William H. Shock, U. S. N., late Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has gone to the seashore for the heated months. His address is Rehoboth Beach, Sussex County, Del. Commo. Shock is in much better health than at any time for several years.

Fidel G. Pierera, Ignacio Ramirez, Pedro Galbis and Emilio del Junco, a committee of Cubans, presented to Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, June 3, a request for certain modifications of Gen. Brooke's order granting an extension of time for the payment of mortgages in Cuba.

Med. Dir. George S. Beardsley, U. S. N., member of the Naval Retiring Board, in session at the Navy Yard, Washington, has pleasant quarters at 1704 Connecticut avenue. The duties of this Board have been rather difficult for several months, but the unusual number of voluntary retirements on the 30th of the present month will tend to lessen the labors of the retiring Board somewhat.

The San Juan, Porto Rico, "News" says: "Among the noted residents of our beautiful suburb, Santurce, is Chaplain Harry A. Brown, U. S. A. One associating with him in the walks of private life, and witnessing his unostentatious manners, would little think of him as having been one of the foremost of the Rough Riders in the bloody fight at Santiago, administering to the wounded and cheering on their comrades to victory. That is the sort of stuff from which all Army chaplains should be made."

Ensign Chas. Raymond Stone, U. S. N., was married June 10, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., to Miss Esther King Suydam, daughter of Col. Charles Crooke Suydam. The bride wore a gown of white organdie, trimmed with lace. Her only ornament was an entire set of pearls formerly owned by her great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Rufus King. Ensign Gilbert S. Galbraith was best man. An informal reception was held after the ceremony and then the married couple left to visit the bridegroom's parents at their summer home at Point Clear on the east shore of Mobile Bay.

The admiration of the public for his famous father is said to be shown in a substantial way to George G. Dewey, son of the Admiral. The young man is a commercial traveler for a big New York drygoods house. It is said, perhaps a little extravagantly, that he has but to mention his name in order to secure a sale for whatever he carries. So far this year he has obtained more orders for his house than all his fellow-travelers put together. The merchants seem to vie with each other in giving him orders. He is reported to be as modest as the father, and to feel more gratified with an order secured by a skillful presentation of his samples than if the magic of his name had won it for him.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, of the U. S. S. Indiana, has gone on a brief leave.

Col. C. C. Hood, 19th U. S. Inf., left Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, with his family for the Claflin House, Bechet, Mass.

Capt. Chas. G. Treat, Adjt., 7th U. S. Art., has joined at Fort Adams, R. I., from leave and entered upon his duties at that post.

The Secretary of War has directed that "Mother Fuller's Corned Beef Hash" be kept on hand in the Subsistence Department for sale.

Mrs. Shaler, wife of Maj. Charles Shaler, has left Washington, D. C., with her little son, and will join Maj. Shaler in his new station.

Mrs. Dunbar, wife of P. A. Surg. A. W. Dunbar, U. S. N., is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. W. P. Pence, at Governors Island.

Capt. R. C. Croxton, 1st U. S. Inf., bade farewell to Governors Island, N. Y., this week, and left to join his regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Miss Dyer, daughter of the late Gen. Dyer, U. S. A., after visiting friends in Washington, D. C., has gone to visit relatives in Auburn, N. Y.

Commo. Badger, U. S. N., and Mrs. Badger have left Washington, D. C., for East Gloucester, Mass., where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. Russell Harrison, daughter-in-law of Ex-President Harrison, has left Washington, D. C., where she visited friends, and has gone to her home in Indiana.

Mrs. Emory, widow of the late Gen. Emory, U. S. A., with her two daughters have gone to Cazenovia, N. Y., to pass the month of July, and will then go to the seashore.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., and Mrs. Wainwright left Washington, D. C., on June 7 for Jamestown, R. I., where they will pass the summer in their cottage.

Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., will sail on steamer Philadelphia for San Juan on June 18 with Mrs. Irvine and youngest child, both recovering from serious illness in Detroit.

Mr. Irwin Hoy, son of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., Mrs. Hoy and Miss Nora Hoy left Washington, D. C., on June 15, and will join Mr. and Mrs. James Hoy at Bar Harbor in July.

Capt. McCoy, U. S. A., will visit his mother, Mrs. Judge Bartlett and his sister, Mrs. Peatt Wright, at their home in 17th street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Capt. McCoy is on leave of absence.

Mrs. Frank M. Bostwick, wife of Lieut. Bostwick, U. S. N., is at Vallejo, Cal. The Lieutenant is on duty on the Asiatic station, and has been transferred from the Charleston to the Bennington.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson returned to Newport, June 14, from Glen Ridge and assumed command of the North Atlantic squadron. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sampson, who will pass the summer at Jamestown, R. I.

Surg. Howard E. Ames, U. S. N., is improving in health, notwithstanding the recent hot spell from which Norfolk, in common with the rest of the country, has been suffering, and his full recovery is looked for.

Mrs. Gilbert C. Wiltse, the widow of Capt. Wiltse, of the Navy, who died in April, 1893, is now residing at No. 43 East 53d street, New York City. She is now on a visit to St. Paul, Minn., with her son, Franklin. The Misses Wiltse will remain in town until their mother's return.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Maj. Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., passed last week in New York City, after visiting her young daughter at the Convent Sharon Hill, near Philadelphia, and will return to her country home, near Frederick, Md., where she will pass the summer, and in the autumn will join Maj. Mercer in California.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler has presented to Miss Helen Gould in recognition of her services with the Regular Army during the late war a remarkably handsome volume, 14 by 17½ inches and 6 inches thick, bound in full red russia and lettered in gold. On the cover is the inscription: "Presented to Miss Helen Miller Gould by Joseph Wheeler."

Mrs. West, wife of Maj. P. W. West, U. S. A., is visiting her father's home, where her husband will join her early next week, and after a two weeks' visit at the above address they will go to San Antonio, Tex., where Maj. West has been ordered for duty as Acting Adjutant General and Inspector General of the re-established Department of Texas.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Colahan, U. S. N., reported last Tuesday as the relief of Comdr. Hawley in charge of the enlisted personnel of the Navy, and at once entered upon the discharge of the office, but will not take entire charge of the desk of his predecessor until some time next week. Lieut. Comdr. Colahan comes from the Boston Yard, where he was in the Equipment Department.

A cable message containing the two words "Officers well" was received June 13 by Maj. Auman, in command of Fort Porter, N. Y., from Col. Smith, of the 13th Inf., who, after being overcome by the heat recently at Manila, was reported to have asked to be retired. "That cable," said Maj. Auman, "means that all the officers are well, and there is no fear in the minds of any of us for Col. Smith."

At the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., on May 31, Mr. Charles Kiasam Allen graduated from the Department of "Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy" with the degree of master of laws. Mr. Allen is the youngest son of Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen, who have a cottage on the Vineyard at quaint old Edgartown. The family will leave Washington the last of June and occupy Sea Rest for the season.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending June 14, 1899: Lieut. Ward Winchell, U. S. N.; Asst. Paym. Lewis Poessel, U. S. N.; Gen. E. P. Ewers, U. S. A.; Maj. L. S. Roudiez, U. S. A.; Col. J. S. Pettit, U. S. V.; Adm. J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Maj. M. Harris, U. S. A.; Capt. J. C. Jorgenson, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. McC. Little, U. S. N.; Capt. G. P. Jennings, U. S. V.; Ensign Raymond Stone, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stone, Maj. J. B. Girard, U. S. A.

The First Presbyterian Church, Newburg, N. Y., presented a brilliant scene on the evening of June 14, the occasion being the marriage of Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., on duty at West Point, to Miss Helen Traphagen, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Odell, Jr. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William K. Hall, D. D., pastor of the church and chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. The bride was given away by the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, her stepfather. The maid of honor was Miss Maud Matthews, of Newburg, and the groom's best man was Lieut. Eugene P. Jervay, 5th Cav. A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Odell on Liberty street.

Col. E. P. Ewers, 10th U. S. Inf., was in New York this week with quarters at the Grand Hotel and visited at Governors Island, June 15.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d U. S. Cav., and the troops at Fort Ethan Allen, C. E. and F., left there June 15, on a practice march as far as Newport, Vt., on Lake Memphremagog, a distance of about 90 miles. They will rejoin about June 27.

June 14 was the 122d anniversary of the adoption by Congress of the Stars and Stripes as our national flag, and many patriotic exercises were held on the day. Officers of the American Flag Association for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Col. Prime; vice-presidents, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Admiral W. S. Schley, Adm. Bancroft Gherardi, Gov. Roosevelt, Mrs. S. V. White and Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpool; secretaries, Gen. Thomas Wilson and Edward Hagaman Hall, and treasurer, Maj. J. Langdon Ward.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters B and D, Willets Point, N. Y.; A, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.; C, Camp Meade, Pa. Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington D. C.; A and D, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.

CAVALRY

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, B, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
3d Cav.—Headquarters, C, E, F and I, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; B and L, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; G and K, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, D, M and H, Fort Myer, Va.
4th Cav.—Headquarters, A, E, F and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Troops A and F were ordered May 31 to prepare to sail for Manila about June 7 to the Sheridan; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manila; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
5th Cav.—Headquarters, D, H and I, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Arecibo; B, Utado; C, Humacao; E, San German; F, Bayamon; G, Albohito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, E, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.
7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, Havana; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.
9th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and I, Fort DuChesne, Utah; D, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F and K, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Brown, Tex.; M, Fort Clark, Tex.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, G, H, I, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, Gibra; E and I, Holguin; F, Banos; K, Puerto Padre; D, Mayari.

ARTILLERY

1st Art.—Hdqs., C, M, Sullivan Island, S. C.; A and N, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and N, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E, Fort Stevens, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Art.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba, except N and O, organizing at Fort McHenry, Md. B, E, I and K, Fort Cabanas, Havana, Cuba.
3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Circle City, Alaska; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; C and F, Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, N and O, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.
4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N. O. Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; F, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Battery Point, Del.; M, Long Island Head, Mass.; K, Fort Hunt, Va.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; E, North Point, Md.
5th Art.—Headquarters, H and N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; F, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; F, Manila.
6th Art.—Hdqs. and B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, M and O, Manila; A, I, K and N, Honolulu.
7th Art.—Headquarters, A, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C, Fort Adams, R. I.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Me.; F, Grover's Cliff, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M and O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Great Gulf Island, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

Light batteries.

INFANTRY

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E and H, Calbarien; F, Sagua la Grande; G, Trinidad.
3d Inf.—At Manila.
4th Inf.—At Manila.
5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, G, and M, at Santiago, Cuba; B and E, at San Luis; D and K, at Holguin; F, Morro Castle; H and I, Guantanamo.
6th Inf.—En route to Manila on the transport Sherman, which left San Francisco, May 23.
7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, at Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattsbury Barracks, N. Y.; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; E, F and L, ordered to San Francisco, Cal., to prepare for service in Alaska.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.
9th Inf.—At Manila.
10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, F, G, H, I, K and L, Matanzas, Cuba; C, D, E and M, at Cardenas, Cuba.
11th Inf.—Headquarters and B and E, San Juan; A and G, Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.; F, Adjuntas, P. R.; H, Aguadilla; I, Island of Vergues; K, Humacao; L, Lares; M, Coamo.
12th Inf.—At Manila.
13th Inf.—At Manila.
14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B and H, Presidio, Cal., ordered to sail June 7 on the Grant for Manila.
15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, G, H, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B, F, I, L, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; E and K, Neuvas.
16th Inf.—At Manila.
17th Inf.—At Manila.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp Meade, Pa. Will proceed to San Francisco shortly and from there sail for Manila.
20th Inf.—At Manila, P. I.
21st Inf.—At Manila.
22d Inf.—At Manila.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.
24th Inf.—Headquarters, E, C, G and I, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Douglas, Utah; D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; F, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; M, New Fort Spokane, Wash.; H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; L, divided between Dyea and Fort Wrangel, Alaska; A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, ordered to Manila.
25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.; G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; B, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, ordered to Manila.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 103, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 6, 1899.

Directs the transfer of Co. F, 7th Inf., from Department of the Lakes to the Department of the Columbia. The company will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., without delay and will there be equipped for service in Alaska.

G. O. 104, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 7, 1899.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, May 29, 1899.

By direction of the President, the new military post to be built at the mouth of the Tannan River, Alaska, will be hereafter known as Fort Gibbon, in honor of the late John Gibbon, Brig. Gen., U. S. A., long in command of the Department of which Alaska is a part, and who died Feb. 8, 1896, after fifty years of active service in the Army.

The new military post to be located at Eagle City, Alaska, will hereafter be known as Fort Egbert, in honor of the late Harry C. Egbert, Colonel, 22d Inf., and Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment in action at Malinta, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1898.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

G. O. 14, DEPT. GULF, JUNE 7, 1899.

The following distribution of the artillery troops in the Department of the Gulf is ordered and will be carried into effect with as little delay as practicable:

Sullivan Island, Charleston, S. C.—Batteries C and M, 1st Artillery. Fort Sumter, Charleston, Hiltonhead and St. Helena Island, Fort Royal Sound, S. C., will constitute sub-posts under the command of the C. O. of Sullivan Island, who will maintain at each, detachments as follows: Fort Sumter, fifteen (15) men; Hiltonhead, ten (10) men, and St. Helena Island, one (1) officer and twenty (20) men.

Fort Stevens, Tybee Island, Ga.—Battery F, 1st Artillery. St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.—Battery A, 1st Artillery. Fort Clinch, Ferdinand, and Egmont Key, Tampa Bay, Fla., will constitute sub-posts under the command of the C. O. of St. Francis Barracks, who will maintain detachments at each, as follows: Fort Clinch, eight (8) men; Egmont Key, fifteen (15) men.

Key West Barracks, Fla. Batteries B and N, 1st Artillery.—As soon as suitable quarters, barracks, guard house, etc., can be provided near the works, a detachment of one (1) officer (two when practicable) and sixty (60) men will be constantly maintained there as guard and caretakers, the detail to be changed as often as may be desirable.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.—Batteries H and L, 1st Artillery, as garrison for Fort Pickens, at which a detachment of one (1) officer (two when practicable), and sixty (60) men will be constantly maintained as guard and caretakers, to be changed as often as may be desirable.

Fort Morgan, Ala.—Battery I, 1st Artillery. Jackson Barracks, La.—Batteries D and O, 1st Artillery. Fort St. Philip, La., will constitute a sub-post under the command of the C. O. of Jackson Barracks, who will maintain there constantly as guard and caretakers, a detachment of one (1) officer (two when practicable) and sixty (60) men.

Fort San Jacinto, Galveston, Texas.—Battery G, 1st Artillery. The station at Sabine Pass, Texas, will constitute a sub-post under command of the C. O. of Fort San Jacinto, who will maintain there as guard and caretakers, a detachment of eight (8) men.

The detachment at the sub-post of Fort Sumter will be changed as often as desirable; those at the sub-posts of St. Helena Island, Hiltonhead, Fort Clinch, Egmont Key, Fort St. Philip, and Sabine Pass will be changed as often as once in two months, if practicable.

Post commanders will be responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the detachments at sub-posts under their command and for the proper performance of duty by them. To this end they will see that a due proportion of non-commissioned officers are provided for each detachment and that they and the commissioned officers assigned to the command of detachments are thoroughly instructed in the care, preservation and use of the guns, mortars, carriages and other materials with which the sub-posts to which they are assigned are equipped. They will also prescribe a proper schedule of drills and exercises in accordance with existing orders.

By order of Colonel Frank:

JOHN T. MARTIN, 1st Lieut., 1st Art., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 15, DEPT. GULF, JUNE 8, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, pending the arrival of the Commanding General, Department of Texas, at his headquarters, the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf will retain control of the affairs of that Department, and after his arrival will continue to supply through the chiefs of staff departments the needs of that Department until such time as a department staff can be provided and affairs are put in running order.

By order of Colonel Frank:

JOHN T. MARTIN, 1st Lieut., 1st Art., A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 32, DIV. CUBA, JUNE 5, 1899.

By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, supplies imported into the island of Cuba for the use of the Department of the Gulf will retain control of the affairs of that Department, and after his arrival will continue to supply through the chiefs of staff departments the needs of that Department until such time as a department staff can be provided and affairs are put in running order.

By command of Major General Brooke:

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 24, DEPT. HAVANA, JUNE 7, 1899.

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, I. G., U. S. V., is announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of this Department.

By command of Brigadier General Ludlow:

H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

G. O. 15, DEPT. MATANZAS, JUNE 5, 1899.

During the temporary absence of the Judge Advocate of the Department, Capt. Louis V. Caslar, 2d Art., A. A. A. G., is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate.

By command of Brigadier General Wilson:

J. H. DORST, A. A. G.

G. O. 71, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MAY 31, 1899.

Promulgates instructions relating to the issue of the writ of habeas corpus.

CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 3, 1899.

Commanding officers of posts in the Department will see that all recruits are vaccinated immediately upon arrival at their stations.

By command of Brigadier General Davis:

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 72, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 2, 1899.

On and after July 1, 1899, the office of Court Physician (Medico Forense) shall cease to exist. The duties heretofore pertaining to the office of the Court Physician shall be performed by the Municipal Physician (Medico Titular) of the district in which the case or subject for medical examination arises. On and after June 10, 1899, the office of Chaplain in jails of this island shall cease to exist. Religious services may be conducted in the penitentiary or in any jail by a priest or minister of any religious society or denomination upon application to the Warden twenty-four hours in advance of the proposed services. Sick prisoners will be permitted to receive personal visits from ministers or priests upon application to the Warden.

By command of Brigadier General Davis:

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 74, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 3, 1899.

The post of San German will after this date be a sub-post of Mayaguez, P. R., and the garrison will be changed from time to time as may be in the opinion of the Commanding Officer at Mayaguez for the best interests of the service. The post records at San German will be properly marked, boxed

and shipped to these headquarters. In view of the lack of accommodations for troops at Arecibo, P. R., Troop H, 5th U. S. Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at that point, and will proceed by marching to Mayaguez, P. R., for station; the heavy baggage of the troop will be sent by rail to San Juan and thence by boat to Mayaguez.

By command of Brigadier General Davis:

W. P. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 73, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 3, 1899.

The post of Yauco, P. R., will be discontinued from this date. A detachment consisting of two suitable non-commissioned officers and eight men from Co. D, 11th U. S. Inf., will be left at Yauco and will be relieved frequently by detachments of same size from Ponce. Co. D, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Ponce for station.

G. O. 107, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 13, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following changes of station of troops are ordered:

The 24th and 25th Infantry, excepting one Major and four companies of each regiment, will be assembled at San Francisco, Cal., and there put in readiness for duty in the Philippine Islands.

The following companies of each regiment will compose the battalion to be assembled at San Francisco, and those not already there will be put en route to that point without delay:

A, C, E, F, G, H, I, and K, 24th Infantry; B, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, 25th Infantry.

The remaining companies of the 24th Infantry will be distributed as follows:

B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., with detachments at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho.

D, at Fort Harrison, Mont., with detachments at Fort Missoula, Montana, and Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

L, Dyea, Alaska.

M, New Fort Spokane, Wash., with detachment at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

The Major will be assigned to station by the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia.

The remaining companies of the 25th Infantry will retain their present stations, and the Major will be assigned to station by the commanding officer, Department of Texas.

The Commanding General, Department of the Colorado, will direct the following changes of troops in his Department:

One troop of the 9th Cavalry from Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, to Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

A detachment of one officer and 25 men from Fort Duchesne, Utah, to Fort Douglas, Utah.

The Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, will direct the following changes of station:

One troop of the 1st Cavalry from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Russell, Wyo.

One troop of the 6th Cavalry from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Fort Logan, Colorado.

One light battery of the 3d Artillery from Fort Riley, Kan., to the Presidio, San Francisco.

The Quartermaster's Department will make the necessary arrangements for the transportation. The Subsistence Department will make the necessary arrangements for subsistence, and the Surgeon General will make provision for medical supplies and attendance.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 108, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 14, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 1285 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1285. Sales may be made on credit to officers and enlisted men who have not been regularly paid, or who are in the field. Officers will certify that the stores are for their own use, and receipt for them. Enlisted men will obtain permits from their company commanders, approved by the commanding officer, for purchases on credit. Permits will not be given to a soldier in excess of the unexpended pay due him, nor in any month in excess of his monthly pay. A recruit may be furnished on credit with such of the following articles as may be needed by him, viz.: A hand basin, a piece of soap, a toothbrush, two towels, a comb, a hairbrush, a shoebrush and a box of shoeblackening, and not to exceed one pound of tobacco.

2. The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, June 13, 1899.

By direction of the President, and in exercise of the authority vested in him by act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, entitled "An Act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes," the number of enlisted men in each company of the 3d, 4th, 6th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d Regiments of Infantry, and in each of the companies of the 24th and 25th Regiments of Infantry, designated for service in the Philippine Islands, is increased from one hundred and twelve (112) to one hundred and twenty-eight (128).

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Acting Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 30, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 13, 1899.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Sales of Fuel and Subsistence Stores.—Families of soldiers as well as of officers shall, during the absence abroad of the head of the family, be permitted to buy for their use at contract rates reasonable quantities of fuel and subsistence stores from the proper supply departments at military posts.

—(Decision Sec. War, June 5, '99—231917 A. G. O.)

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 27, DEPT. SANTIAGO, JUNE 7, 1899.

2d Lieut. Victor Shepherd, Signal Officer, U. S. V., is appointed Acting Signal Officer of this Department, relieving 1st Lieut. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Officer, U. S. V., to whom he will report for property and funds.

By command of Brigadier General Wood:

GEO. ANDREWS, A. A. G.

G. O. 3, DEPT. LAKES, JUNE 13, 1899.

Capt. Frederick A. Smith, 12th U. S. Inf., is assigned to temporary duty as Acting Chief Commissary of the Department.

G. O. 106, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 12, 1899.

1. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, pars. 9 and 91 of the Regulations are amended and par. 1109 (G. O. 40, June 24, 1897), and G. O. 90, May 5, 1899, from this office is further amended to read as follows:

9. The following are the grades of rank of officers and non-commissioned officers:

1. Major General. 12. Ordnance Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant, Post Quartermaster Sergeant, Electrician Sergeant, Hospital Steward, First Class Sergeant of the Signal Corps, Chief Musician, Principal Musician, Chief Trumpeter and Saddler Sergeant.

2. Brigadier General. 13. 1st Sergeant.

3. Colonel. 14. Sergeant and Acting Hospital Steward.

4. Lieutenant Colonel. 15. Corporal.

5. Major. 16. Sergeant.

6. Captain. 17. Sergeant.

7. 1st Lieutenant. 18. Sergeant.

8. 2d Lieutenant. 19. Sergeant.

9. Cadet. 20. Sergeant.

10. Sergeant Major (regimental). 21. Sergeant.

11. Quartermaster Sergeant (regimental). 22. Sergeant.

In each grade, date of commission, appointment, or warrant determines the order of precedence.

91. The post non-commissioned staff consists of Ordnance, Commissary, Post Quartermaster and Electrician Sergeants. They are appointed by the Secretary of War, after examination, from Sergeants in the line of the Army; Ordnance Sergeants from those who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as non-commissioned officers, and who are less than 45 years of age; Commissary Sergeants from those who have served five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers; Post Quartermaster Sergeants from those who have served four years in the Army; Electrician Sergeants, as a rule, from those who have served three years in the Army and about one-third of that time as non-commissioned officers, exceptions being made only in cases of particularly well equipped applicants from civil life.

1109. The following persons are entitled, at public expense, to a double berth in a sleeping car, or to the customary stateroom accommodations on steamers where extra charge is made for the same: Officers of the Army traveling on duty with troops; Army nurses, civilian clerks and agents in the military service, when traveling under orders on public business; Sergeant Majors, Ordnance Commissaries, Quartermasters and Electrician Sergeants (post or regimental), Hospital Stewards, Chief Musicians, Principal Musicians, Chief Trumpeters, Saddle Sergeants, and Sergeants of the Signal Corps, when traveling under orders on public business without troops; also invalid soldiers, when so traveling on the certificate of a medical officer showing the necessity therefor.

When the number of officers traveling with troops is too small to justify the hire for the Quartermaster's Department of a standard sleeping car for their accommodation, they shall be furnished with such part of a tourist sleeping car, or other suitable sleeping car, properly curtailed off for their accommodation, as the Quartermaster's Department may provide for their use during the journey.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following rules and regulations for the appointment of Electrician Sergeants authorized by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899 (G. O. 36, A. G. O., 1899), are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The men selected for this duty must not only have the requisite technical ability, but should, as a rule, be trained soldiers of good habits and have some knowledge of property responsibility. Applications of enlisted men will be forwarded through military channels, and, as far as practicable after appointment, they will be assigned to posts where serving. They will be examined, in accordance with para. 94, 95, and 96 of the Regulations, at one of the principal seacoast artillery stations where electrical and power plants and apparatus are available, by a board of artillery officers, one member, at least, of which should have practical knowledge of electricity, electrical instruments, machinery, and power plants. The examination will be practical in character, and will include in its scope the operation of oil and steam engines, dynamos, and motors, the general subject of electrical wiring, the use of electrical instruments and apparatus, and such other instruments and appliances as are ordinarily found at an artillery post when properly equipped for fire control. The examination may be either oral or written, but will be sufficiently thorough to determine the practical qualifications of the applicant for the duties of the post. The proceedings will be sent through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War, by whom the appointments will be made. Before assignments to posts, Electrician Sergeants will, when practicable, be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., or some other well equipped artillery post, for temporary duty and instruction. Changes in station of Electrician Sergeants will be made, upon recommendation of the Post Commander, by the Adjutant General.

3. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 8, page 12, of the Regulations and Decisions Pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States, third edition, approved by the Acting Secretary of War, May 1, 1899, is amended to read as follows:

TROUSERS.

8. General Officers, Officers of the General Staff, and Staff Corps.—Dark blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt, or cord. Officers of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry.—Light blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripes 1½ inches wide, welted at the edges, color that of facings of their respective arms.

For Field Duty.—For mounted and dismounted officers: Trousers of cloth of usual colors, with stripes, as indicated in the foregoing, made according to patterns of Khaki trousers prescribed in par. 4 (b) of these Regulations.

Chaplains.—Plain black, without stripe, welt, or cord. All Officers.—During the summer season, when authorized by the Department Commander, trousers of plain white duck or plain white fannel may be worn.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 13, DEPT. CAL., JUNE 6, 1899. In compliance with instructions from the War Department, the Commanding Officers of the troops, on all transports sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P. I., are directed to render a special field return to these headquarters on the day of sailing, accounting for all officers by name and number of men on each vessel. This return is required to complete the records of the Adjutant General's Office, and must be prepared with care and rendered promptly before the departure of the transports from this port.

By command of Major General Shafter:

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 4, OFFICE C. G. S., JUNE 2, 1899. The Secretary of War directs the following article to be kept on hand for sale, as staples, to officers and enlisted men, viz:

Foods.—Mother Fuller's corned beef hash, one and two-pound cans.

G. O. 105, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 12, 1899. Publishes decision concerning the provisions of G. O. 40, A. G. O., dated March 10, 1899, and Circular 15, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, dated May 11, 1899, for the information and guidance of all concerned.

S. O. H. Q. A., JUNE 15. 1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 7th Art., transferred from Battery L to Battery A. 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Snow, 7th Art., assigned to Battery L. Leave for two months is granted Capt. Wm. C. Borden, Asst. Surg.

Sick leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, Signal Corps. Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Cavanaugh, from June 20.

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Parker, from June 25.

The following transfers and assignments in the 7th Infantry are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Albert B. Donworth, from Co. F to P; 1st Lieut. Perry M. Cochran, assigned to Co. F; Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the East, and will join his regiment.

Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., will join his troop. The following assignments of officers to regiments announced: Col. Michael Conroy to the 4th Cavalry; Lieut. Col. James N. Wheelan to the 7th; Maj. William Stanton to the 8th Cavalry; Capt. Grote Hutchison, to the 6th Cavalry, Troop C; 1st Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, to the 4th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, to the 3d Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, to the 7th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, to the 7th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, 19th Inf., will proceed to join his regiment at Camp Meade.

Maj. John W. Pullman, Q. M., will proceed to Jeffersonville for duty.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Wilson, Department Commander, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, to confer with the Division Commander. (D. M. and S. C., June 1.)

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., will proceed to Omaha, Neb. (D. M. and S. C., June 5.)

Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger is relieved from duty in the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara and will proceed to Washington, D. C., via New York, and report to the Adjutant General of the Army. (D. M. and S. C., May 23.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Parker W. West, Inspector General, U. S. V., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as A. A. G., and Inspector General, Department of Texas. (W. D., June 8.)

Maj. Russell B. Harrison, I. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and report to the Commanding General, Department of Santiago, for duty as Inspector General of that Department. (W. D., June 8.)

In addition to his other duties, Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, I. G., U. S. V., will perform the duty of Inspector of Small Arms Practice of this Department. (D. H., June 7.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. M. Augur, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is detailed in charge of the government ice plant in this city, vice Capt. A. M. Palmer, A. Q. M., U. S. A., relieved. (D. S., May 27.)

Capt. John T. Knight, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Manzanillo and other points in that district, and return to Santiago. (D. S., May 29.)

Capt. Charles E. Teyman, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is honorably discharged. (W. D., June 8.)

Col. James W. Scully, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A., will proceed to Galveston, Texas, on official business, and return to his proper station. (W. D., June 8.)

Col. James W. Scully, A. Q. M. G., U. S. A., will perform the duties of the subsistence office at New Orleans, La., during the absence of Capt. Barrington E. West, C. S. (W. D., June 8.)

Maj. Guy Howard, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed from Augusta, Ga., via Washington, D. C., to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., June 8.)

Maj. Crosby P. Miller, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 9.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Maj. Crosby P. Miller, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Manila, for duty as Chief Q. M., Department of Pacific, to relieve Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., June 9.)

Maj. John W. Pullman, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Q. M. G., of the Army for consultation. (W. D., June 9.)

Capt. Moses Walton, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to Maj. Francis B. Jones, Q. M., U. S. A., general superintendent of Army transport service, for duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the U. S. transport Dixie, to relieve Capt. Chester B. Worthington, A. Q. M., U. S. V., of those duties. Capt. Worthington will report by letter to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions. (W. D., June 9.)

Leave is granted Maj. John B. Bellinger, Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., June 10.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Thomas Swobe, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., June 10.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Maj. Thomas Cruise, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty, to relieve Maj. John M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., who will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for duty as Q. M., and A. C. S., on the United States transport Thomas. (W. D., June 13.)

Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on business pertaining to the opening of bids for the construction of buildings at Fort Stevens, and will return to Fort Stevens. (W. D., June 13.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commy. Sergt. J. P. Edmunds, U. S. A., will proceed to San Luis, Cuba, for temporary duty. (D. S., May 27.)

Commy. Sergt. P. J. Blake, U. S. A., will proceed to Presidio, Cal. (D. Cal., June 6.)

Par. 1, S. O. No. 51, c. s., D. Col., directing Commy. Sergt. Patrick J. Blake, U. S. A., to proceed from Fort Sherman, to Fort S. M. (D. Cal., June 6.)

Leave for two months, to take effect June 20, 1899, is granted Capt. Alexander R. Piper, C. S., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 15th U. S. Inf.) (W. D., June 10.)

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Manila, P. I., for duty. (W. D., June 8.)

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 8.)

Leave for two months is granted Maj. Eugene T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 3d U. S. Art.) to take effect upon his return to the U. S. (W. D., June 10.)

The order which honorably discharges from the Volunteer Army Capt. Harlow L. Street, C. S., U. S. V., is revoked.

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, C. S., U. S. V. (Captain, 10th U. S. Inf.), having tendered his resignation as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, and will join his regiment. (W. D., June 12.)

Comy. Sergt. William M. Connolly, U. S. A., will report at Fort Mason, Cal., relieving Comy. Sergt. Francis McConarty, U. S. A., who will report at Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (D. Cal., June 6.)

Comy. Sergt. John Brown will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report for assignment to duty. (Madison Barracks, June 14.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to return to the U. S. and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. T. F. Ryan, C. S., U. S. V. (D. S., June 1.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Lube B. Peck, U. S. A., will proceed to Camaguey, for duty. (D. S., May 27.)

1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, A. S. Surg., U. S. A., now at Fort Stevens, Ore., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for temporary duty on June 5. (D. Col., June 2.)

A. A. Surg. R. J. Marsh, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. Col., June 2.)

Hospital Steward Charles C. Jacobs, U. S. A., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon, Department of Matanzas. (D. M. and S. C., May 31.)

1st Lieut. Albert E. Truby, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to the U. S. hospital ship Terry. (D. Cuba, June 2.)

A. A. Surg. W. W. Calhoun, U. S. A., will proceed on June 7, 1899, to Puerto Principe, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, June 2.)

A. A. Surg., James H. McCall, U. S. A., was ordered June 8, to proceed to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., for duty. (D. G., June 8.)

Hospital Steward William T. Esterly, U. S. A., to report at Camp Hawley (Fort San Jacinto), Texas, for duty. (D. G., June 9.)

A. A. Surg. Paul C. Hutton, U. S. A., now at Camp Meade, Pa., will report to C. O., 19th U. S. Infantry, at that camp, to accompany regiment to Manila, P. I. (D. D., June 9.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur I. Boyer, U. S. A., will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., June 9.)

1st Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a Captain is announced to date from June 8, 1899. (W. D., June 9.)

Par. 10, S. O. 125, May 29, '99, W. D., relating to Hospital Steward John Chaherly, Fort Washakie, Wyo., is revoked. (W. D., June 15.)

Capt. William W. Quinton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio. (D. Cuba, June 7.)

A. A. Surg. J. B. Hallwood, U. S. A., will proceed to Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. and S. C., June 7.)

A. A. Surg. E. F. Cabada, U. S. A., will report for duty at Santa Clara, relieving A. A. Surg. J. J. Casanova, U. S. A., who will report for duty. (D. M. and S. C., June 7.)

A. A. Surg. Rufus D. Boss, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, for duty. (W. D., June 15.)

A. A. Surg. William E. McPherson, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for duty, to accompany the 19th Infantry to Manila. (W. D., June 9.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 15, is granted Lieut. Col. C. De Witt, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A. (W. D., June 10.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., June 10.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., June 10.)

A. A. Surg. E. W. Ames, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., June 10.)

A. A. Surg. William C. Berlin, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., and report to the C. O., 19th U. S. Infantry, for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila, P. I., and there report to the Commanding General for duty. (W. D., June 10.)

A. A. Surg. Robert W. Guller, U. S. A., will proceed to Puerto Principe, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, June 5.)

Hospital Steward Patrick McGloin, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, reporting to the C. O., U. S. hospital ship Missouri, for duty. (D. Cuba, June 5.)

A. A. Surg. Arch Dixon, Jr., is assigned to duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (D. Cuba, June 5.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur J. Boyer will report to the C. O., U. S. transport McPherson for duty en route to the United States. (D. P. R., May 29.)

Hospital Steward John McKee, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the General Hospital, San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., May 29.)

1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Asst. Surg., is assigned

to duty at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. (D. E., June 13.)

Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg., will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of Chief Surgeon of the Department during the absence of Col. C. C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., on leave of absence. (D. E., June 14.)

The orders assigning Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to temporary charge of the Vaccine Station at Commo Bath, P. R., is modified so as to assign him to command of that station. (D. P. R., June 1.)

1st Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., pending his departure on the transport Sheridan, for Manila, will report at General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty. (D. Cal., June 6.)

1st Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands, on the transport Sheridan, to sail on or about June 22. (D. Cal., June 6.)

A. A. Surg. S. T. Weirick, U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands, on the transport Sheridan, to sail on or about June 22. (D. Cal., June 6.)

A. A. Surg. S. J. Frazer, U. S. A., will accompany Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., to Livermore, Cal., and return to proper station. (D. Cal., June 3.)

A. A. Surg. Stephen Wythe, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (D. Cal., June 3.)

Maj. Edward Moseley, Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. O. M. Institution by par. A, S. O. 94, c. s., D. Cal., and Maj. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Court in his stead. (D. Cal., June 7.)

1st Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sheridan, to sail June 22. (D. Cal., June 7.)

A. A. Surg. Charles Fitzpatrick, U. S. A., will accompany the detachment of the 4th Cav. to Manila, P. I., on the transport Sheridan, to sail June 22. (D. Cal., June 9.)

A. A. Surg. John C. Orr, U. S. A., will proceed from Chambersburg, Pa., to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., June 12.)

A. A. Surg. George L. Hicks, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., and report to the C. O., 19th U. S. Inf., to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., June 12.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. James J. Cook, Hosp. Corps, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., June 12.)

A. A. Surg. James B. Cutler, U. S. A., will report at General Hospital, San Francisco. (D. Cal., June 5.)

Capt. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report for duty to Maj. P. Henry Ray, 8th Inf., and accompany that officer to his station in Alaska. (D. Cal., June 7.)

A. A. Surg. John C. Orr, now awaiting orders, will proceed to Long Island Head, Mass., and report for duty. (D. E., June 15.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur I. Boyer, now awaiting orders, will proceed to Great Gull Island and report for duty. (D. E., June 15.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. B. D. Slaughter, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is assigned to duty in the Department of Missouri, with station in Omaha. (D. M., June 2.)

Maj. B. B. Ray, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed, via Fort Logan, to mouth of Deer Creek Canon, Col., for the purpose of paying Cos. I and K, 25th Inf., now in camp at that point. (D. Col., June 2.)

Maj. John L. Bull, Paymr., U. S. A., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Department, with station at San Antonio, Texas. (W. D., June 9.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect about June 12, 1899, is hereby granted to Maj. James B. Houston, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. E., June 9.)

Maj. Herbert M. Lord, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will take station in Havana, Cuba, to date from June 3, 1899. (D. Cuba, June 5.)

Maj. Thaddeus P. Varney, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., June 13.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Z. T. Woodall is transferred to Cabanas Fortress, Havana, Cuba. (W. D., June 8.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. William C. Langfitt, C. E., U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, to date from May 26, 1899. (W. D., June 9.)

Capt. John Biddle, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer Officer, will accompany the Department Commander to Havana, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., June 1.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1899, is granted 2d Lieut. Amos A. Fries, C. E., U. S. A. (W. D., June 13.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., are ordered: Capt. William C. Langfitt, to Portland, Ore., and relieve Maj. Walter L. Flisk, who will take station at Duluth, Minn., and relieve Maj. Clinton B. Sears. Maj. Sears will repair to New York City. (W. D., June 13.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer of the Department, will proceed to Santa Clara, Cuba, and return to his proper station. (D. M. and S. C., June 2.)

Maj. William A. Glassford, U. S. V., is appointed a special inspector and will proceed from San Juan to Mayaguez, Ponce, Fajardo and such other points in Porto Rico as may be designated, and inspect such unseizable property and fully examine the telegraph lines in Porto Rico with a view to their economical reorganization. (W. D., June 12.)

2d Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. V., will proceed to Guacacubula, Cuba, to open a telegraph office at that point. (D. M. and S. C., June 7.)

CHAPLAINS.

So much of para. 32 and 34, S. O. 131, June 6, 1899, as relates to Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., June 10.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD. John Pitcher, 1st U. S. Cav., is directed to report to Maj. Samuel M. Swigert, 3d U. S. Cav., president of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at the War Department, for examination by the Board. (W. D., June 9.)

2D CAVALRY.—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES. 2d Lieut. Guy Cushman, 2d U. S. Cav., having been assigned to Troop I of his regiment, will proceed to Piacetas, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., May 31.)

The C. O. of the detachment 2d U. S. Cavalry, Matanzas, Cuba, will detail a mounted funeral escort of fourteen men, commanded by a Sergeant, to report to 1st Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., U. S. V., Signal Corps, at the military hospital, Matanzas, Cuba, June 4, to escort the remains of the late Sergt. Hugo Behne, U. S. V., Signal Corps, to the cemetery. (D. M. and S. C., June 3.)

1st Lieut. Robert E. L. Michie, 2d U. S. Cav., is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate, Dept. of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, to take effect June 13, 1899. (W. D., June 12.)

To enable Lieut. Col. W. A. Rafferty, 2d U. S. Cav., to carry out instructions relating to supervising the distribution of funds to the Cuban Army, the Commanding Officer of the 10th U. S. Infantry at Matanzas, Cuba, will detail a detachment of thirty men, commanded by 2d Lieut. G. de G. Catlin, to report to Lieut. Col. Rafferty and accompany him to Havana, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., June 6.)

3D CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG. 1st Lieut. William T. Johnston, 3d U. S. Cav., is transferred from Troop L to Troop M of that regiment. He will be relieved from recruiting duty and join his troop. (W. D., June 9.)

1st Lieut. A. L. Dade, Commy. 3d Cav., is detailed Post Q. M. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 9.)

Corp. F. L. Mathewson, C. 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. S. Kolonich, C. 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. H. W. Elliott, H. 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

duty at post not connected with construction work. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 12.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL MICHAEL COONEY.

The retirement from active service of Col. Charles E. Compton, 4th U. S. Cav., he having attained the age of 62 years, is announced. (W. D., June 10.)

Maj. Jacob A. Angus, 4th U. S. Cav., is relieved from duty as chief mustering officer for Kansas. (W. D., June 13.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Leave for one month with permission to return to the U. S., granted 1st Lieut. Alonzo Gray, 5th U. S. Cav. (D. P. R., May 31.)

Leave for one month with permission to return to the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 5th U. S. Cav. (D. P. R., May 29.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. John W. Furlong, 6th U. S. Cav., will join his regiment. (W. D., June 13.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

Capt. Charles A. Varum, 7th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to the C. O., U. S. General Hospital, for treatment. (W. D., June 9.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., June 12.)

Capt. Charles A. Varum, 7th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., report to C. O. of the post hospital for treatment therein. (W. D., June 13.)

Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th U. S. Cav., is relieved from recruiting service at Columbia, S. C., and will join his regiment via Clemson College, S. C. (W. D., June 15.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ADNA R. CHAFFER.

Capt. James B. Hickey, 8th U. S. Cav., will report to Maj. Herbert M. Lord, Adm. Paym., U. S. V., Havana, Cuba, for the purpose of assisting in the payment of the Cuban army. (D. Cuba, June 7.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Capt. James A. Cole, 9th U. S. Cav., will proceed to join his troop. (W. D., June 12.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

The six troops of the 10th Cavalry which recently disembarked at Gibara, are assigned to stations as follows: Troop B, Gibara; Troops E and I, Holguin; Troop F, Banes; Troop K, Puerto Padre; Troop D, Mayari. A detachment of three dismounted men will be sent from Mayari to Lucretia Lighthouse to relieve the detachment of mounted Co. B, 5th Infantry, now at that place, which will return to Mayari, and the entire detachment at Mayari will then be relieved and ordered to join its company at Palma Soriano. The troops will proceed to their respective stations without delay. Drills and military exercises between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. are prohibited and troops changing station will not be marched during those hours, when it can be avoided. In moving through the country, the rights of all private citizens will be carefully observed and every effort made to avoid injury to private property. Commanding officers are cautioned to minimize the use of alcoholic liquors by their men and to prevent them from sleeping on the ground. Requisitions will be immediately made for pomel slickers for the troops and during the rainy season all detachments in the field will be provided with them. Every effort will be made to place all animals under proper shelter. Freight and baggage for Mayari will be shipped by vessel from Gibara and the garrison will be habitually supplied from Gibara in the same manner. The C. O. at Banes will be responsible for the care and preservation of the barracks at Manibon and will keep a small detachment there for this purpose. (D. S., May 27.)

Capt. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 10th Cav., is relieved from further duty at headquarters, Dept. of Gulf. (D. G., June 12.)

The 10th Cav. is now stationed in Cuba as follows: Troops A and C, Manzanillo; Troop B, Gibara; Troop D, Mayari; Troop F, Banes; Troops E and I, Holguin, and Troop G, Campecheula.

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Capt. John K. M. Davis, 1st Art., A. I. G. of the Department, will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., to make annual inspection and return to Atlanta. (D. G., June 13.)

Upon the arrival of Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., 1st Art., at Fort San Jacinto, Texas, 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, 1st Art., is relieved from further duty at that post, and, upon expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will rejoin his battery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (D. G., June 12.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

1st Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, 2d Art., is appointed Q. M. Commissary and Treasurer, 2d Lieut. H. P. Goodnow, Signal and Range Officer, 2d Lieut. W. B. Carr, Engineer and Ordnance Officer. (Fort McHenry, June 8.)

Sick leave for one month, from May 27, is granted Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art. (D. Cal., June 6.)

During the temporary absence of Maj. Edward Field, 2d Art., from these headquarters, Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d Inf., A. D. C., will take charge of the offices of the Inspector General and Artillery Inspector of the Department. (D. Cal., June 5.)

The following transfers in the 2d U. S. Art. are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Ernest Hinds, from Light Battery F to Battery L; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., from Battery L to Light Battery F. (W. D., June 13.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 2d U. S. Art., is further extended one month. (W. D., June 13.)

1st Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, 2d U. S. Art., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, at Quemados, Cuba. (D. Cuba, June 7.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL J. B. RAWLES.

The C. O., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will send Capt. Sebe Smith, 3d Art., under charge of 1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to Washington, D. C. (D. Col., June 6.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. Walter A. Bethel, 3d U. S. Art. (W. D., June 12.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. F. H. Gallup, 4th Art., is detailed Recorder Board of Survey. (Fort Monroe, June 9.)

Capt. Adelbert Cronkrite, 4th U. S. Art., will proceed to join his battery. (W. D., June 9.)

Sergt. A. Straus, N. 4th Art., and guard, will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Monroe, June 8.)

Corps. C. B. Stephens, N. and J. A. Taylor and O. Clark, Light Battery B, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant, 2d Lieut. J. C. Johnson, 4th Art., is detailed Q. M. Commissary, Ordnance, Recorder and Signal Officer. (Fort Washington, June 9.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th U. S. Art., is extended one month. (W. D., June 10.)

One-half of Battery E, 4th Art. (three Sergeants, two Corporals and thirty-four privates), will proceed to Fort Washington, June 13, for duty. (Fort Hunt, June 12.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Battery I, 5th Art., will prepare to move to Fort Hancock. (Fort Hamilton, June 8.)

Corp. W. J. Smith, K, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. G. G. Gatley, 5th Art., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort Hamilton, June 8.)

Corp. Hoor, 5th Art., is detailed N. C. O. in charge of casuals. (Fort Columbus, June 8.)

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, to take effect about June 20, is granted Capt. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art. (D. E., June 13.)

Sergt. Geo. Treffinger has been transferred from Battery I to Battery N.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 10, is granted Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art. (S. O. 136, D. E., June 16.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

1st Lieut. B. C. Gilbert, 6th Art., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 5.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL H. C. HASBROUCK.

So much of par. 16, S. O. 127, c. s., as directs Battery A, 7th Artillery, to take station at Fort Groble, R. I., is temporarily suspended. (D. E., June 13.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect when in the opinion of the post commander his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 7th Art. (D. E., June 13.)

Sergt. P. Caution, F, 7th Art., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Mortar Battery, Winthrop, Mass., June 12.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. A. F. Cassels, 7th Art. (Fort Slocum, May 31.)

Lieut. T. Q. Ashburn, 7th Art., is relieved in charge of sick soldiers at Long Island Head. (Fort Warren, June 9.)

Lieut. T. Q. Ashburn, 7th Art., is appointed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Warren, June 14.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles E. Tayman, 1st U. S. Inf. (then Assistant Q. M., U. S. V.), is extended two months. (W. D., June 9.)

So much of par. 24, S. O. 132, June 7, 1899, W. D., as directs 1st Lieut. George E. Byroads, 1st U. S. Inf., to join his regiment, is revoked. (W. D., June 8.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 10.)

1st Lieut. George L. Byroads, 1st U. S. Inf., will report to Capt. John C. F. Tillson, 14th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer, Cleveland, Ohio, for temporary duty on general recruiting service. (W. D., June 10.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

1st Lieut. Robert McCleave, 2d U. S. Inf., will proceed to Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and relieve Capt. Frank B. McCoy of the command of Co. F, and U. S. Inf., and the military post at that place. Capt. McCoy will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, for duty as R. Q. M. (D. M. and S. C., June 8.)

2d Lieut. Frederick Wilson Benteen, recently appointed, with rank from June 1, 1899, is assigned to the 2d U. S. Inf., and will proceed not later than June 22, 1899, to Governors Island, New York, for temporary duty. (W. D., June 12.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. D. W. Kilburn, 3d Inf., will proceed to Newark, N. J., to execute depositions. (Fort Columbus, June 9.)

Maj. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf., will take charge of the recruiting station in San Francisco, relieving Capt. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf. (D. Cal., June 5.)

The C. O., District of Guantanamo, will send a detachment of one officer and twenty-five men from mounted Co. L, 5th Infantry, to Sagua de Tanamo, for duty at that place.

A. A. Surg. Madden W. Hamilton, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with the detachment and will accompany it to its station. The present garrison at Sagua de Tanamo will, when duly relieved, return to Guantanamo. (D. S., May 29.)

1st Lieut. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th U. S. Inf., will report upon the expiration of his sick leave at Fort McPherson, Ga., to conduct recruits to his regiment in Cuba. (W. D., June 12.)

A garrison, consisting of a company of the 5th Inf., commanded by Capt. Hunter Liggett, has been established at El Caney. There have been no troops or police at the place since last August and lawlessness was becoming prevalent.

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

1st Lieut. J. C. Castner, 4th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 6.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

Maj. Jesse C. Chance, 5th U. S. Inf., now on leave, is detailed for temporary duty on the general recruiting service at Pittsburgh, Pa., and in Allegheny, Pa., relieving 1st Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 10th U. S. Inf., who will remain on duty at the recruiting station as assistant. (W. D., June 8.)

Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Acting Inspector General, will proceed to Santa Clara, Cuba, and return to his proper station. (D. M. and S. C., June 9.)

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6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

Sick leave for two months is granted Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 13.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

Capt. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf., will proceed at once to Fort Thomas, Ky., to take charge of public property and relieve the officers of Co. F, 7th Infantry, under orders for Alaska. (D. L., June 7.)

The C. O., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will detail an officer to conduct a detachment of fifty enlisted men of Co. G, 7th Infantry, from that post to Fort Thomas, Ky., to guard the latter post upon the withdrawal of Co. F, 7th Infantry, for duty in Alaska. (D. L., June 7.)

Co. F, 7th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., is relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes, and will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal. (D. L., June 8.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Egbert B. Savage, 8th U. S. Inf. (now Lieut. Col., 10th U. S. Inf.), is further extended one month. (W. D., June 9.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 10.)

2d Lieut. Francis W. Healy, recently appointed, with rank from June 1, 1899, is assigned to the 8th U. S. Inf., and will proceed not later than June 22, 1899, to Governors Island, New York, for temporary duty. (W. D., June 12.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EZRA P. EWERS.

1st Lieut. G. Souard Turner, 10th U. S. Inf., will proceed from Matanzas to Cardenas, Cuba, and take station with his company at that place. (D. M. and S. C., June 2.)

The troops of the 10th Infantry on provost guard duty in the city of Matanzas will hereafter be under the control of the Commanding Officer of the camp of the detachment of the 10th Infantry, near this city, in so far as relates to all matters except provost guard duty exclusively. (D. M. and S. C., May 31.)

1st Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, 10th U. S. Inf., is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court, vice 1st Lieut. R. F. Walton, 10th U. S. Inf. relieved. (D. M. and S. C., June 3.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Hugh R. Miller, 10th U. S. Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 9, 1899. (W. D., June 13.)

1st Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, and relieve Capt. William P. Evans, 10th U. S. Inf., from duty as collector of customs, and Capt. Evans will proceed to New York City. (W. D., June 13.)

The following transfers in the 10th U. S. Inf. are made, to take effect this date: Capt. Charles J. T. Clark, from Co. H to Co. F; 1st Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., from Co. C to Co. B; 1st Lieut. William E. Welsh, from Co. B to Co. C; 1st Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, from Co. H to Co. L; 1st Lieut. George J. Holden, from Co. L to Co. H. (W. D., June 13.)

The leave granted Col. Ezra P. Ewers, 10th U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., June 13.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieut. Eldred D. Wardfield, 11th U. S. Inf., is detailed as Collector of Customs at Guánica, P. R., vice 2d Lieut. William L. Reed, 1st U. S. Inf., who is relieved. (D. P. R., May 27.)

Capt. George Le R. Brown, 11th U. S. Inf., will appear before the Examining Board appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., June 12.)

The following transfers in the 11th U. S. Inf. are made, to take effect this date: Capt. George Le R. Brown, from Co. K to Co. E; Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, from Co. E to Co. K. (W. D., June 13.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHARLES C. HOOD.

2d Lieut. Ernst Hagadorn, 16th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 7.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.

Maj. Charles A. Vernon, 17th U. S. Inf., is, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, retired from active service June 8, 1899. (W. D., June 8.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

Corps. Cummings and Beitel, Co. F, 19th Inf., at Camp Meade, were killed June 19, by the accidental discharge of a Krag-Jorgensen rifle in the hands of Pvt. Murphy, a recruit of Co. B, who joined the regiment with about 300 other recruits on its arrival from Cuba last week. Murphy was confined and will be tried.

So much of par. 1, S. O. 98, April 27, 1899, W. D., as directs 2d Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 19th U. S. Inf., to report for examination for promotion before the board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is revoked. 2d Lieut. Valentine will report before the examining board to meet at Governors Island, New York City. (W. D., June 10.)

It is expected the 19th Inf. will remain at Camp Meade, Pa., until the middle of July and then start for Manila.

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

Pending his embarkation on the transport Sheridan, Maj. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 5.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN W. FRENCH.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, 22d U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., June 8.)

1st Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, 22d U. S. Inf., will report before the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, N. Y., for examination for promotion. (W. D., June 10.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

2d Lieut. William W. McCammon, Jr., recently appointed, with rank from June 1, 1899, is assigned to the 23d U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 13.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

Maj. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf., will report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (D. Cal., June 5.)

1st Lieut. William R. Dashiell, Comm., 24th Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 7, S. O. 94, c. s., D. Cal., and 1st Lieut. Claude H. Miller, 24th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the court in his stead. (D. Cal., June 6.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW A. BURT.

Capt. James C. Ord, 25th U. S. Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a Major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a Major to date from June 8. (W. D., June 9.)

1st Lieut. H. C. Clark, 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., to relieve Capt. J. C. Ord, 25th Inf., from such staff duties as he may desire to turn over to him. (D. Cal., June 5.)

Capt. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf., will proceed to rejoin his station—Fort Bliss, Texas. (D. Cal., June 7.)

2d Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 25th U. S. Inf., recently appointed, to rank from April 10, 1899, will report at Headquarters Dept. of the Lakes, Chicago, for temporary duty, and then join his regiment. (W. D., June 15.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

Maj. George W. Adair, Surg., U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. David McCoach, 5th Art., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (D. L., June 7.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Col. Detail: Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg.; Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, 25th Inf.; Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, Adj., 25th Inf.; Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, Comm., 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John N. Straat, Jr., 25th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Col., June 2.)

At Fort McHenry, Md., June 14. Detail: Capt. Asher C. Taylor, 2d Art.; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Lamoreux, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Walter H. Volkmar, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Winfred R. Carr, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Harold P. Goodnow, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., June 13.)

A G. C. M., is appointed to meet at the camp of the 10th U. S. Inf., Matanzas, Cuba, June 5, 1899. Detail: Capt. J. H. Shollenberger, 10th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Benjamin M. Puseell, 10th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Raibourna, 10th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. J. Holden, 10th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. de G. Catlin, 10th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. D. Jarrett, 10th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. R. Lee, 10th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. F. Alton, 10th U. S. Inf., Judge Adv. (D. M. and S. C., June 1.)

A G. C. M., at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 6, 1899. Detail: Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, Med. Dept.; Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Wint, 6th Cav.; Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Pay Dept.; Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. John P. Wade, 5th Cav., A. D. C.; Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., U. S. A., Judge Adv. (D. D., June 2.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S. D., June 9, 1899. Detail: Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Capt. George S. Hoyte, 1st Cav.; Capt. Robert F. E. Walwright, 1st Cav.; Capt. Charles F. Kiefer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Yates, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., Judge Adv. (D. D., June 5.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at San Juan, P. R., June 5. Detail: Maj. Selden A. Day, 5th U. S. Art.; Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, 5th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Henry A. Reed, 5th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. John McClintock, 11th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick D. de Funiak, Jr., 11th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 11th U. S. Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. R., June 1.)

At Fort Meyer, Va., June 10. Detail: Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav.; Capt. William D. Beach, 3d Cav.; Capt. James D. Glennan, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Merrill, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Oia W. Bell, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (D. E., June 13.)

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likely that the whole work will be well under way by the
first of August.

One of the busiest officers in New York City during
the war with Spain was that of the Chief Paymaster of
the Department of the East, Lieut. Col. Charles I. Wil-
son, Deputy Paymaster General. Sixty thousand vouch-
ers were paid by Col. Wilson during the year, and the
accounts of forty Volunteer organizations mustered out
were settled. All of the forty different posts and camps
in the Department from Maine to the Delaware were
paid monthly, and the amount of correspondence, cor-
rection of informal vouchers, etc., was beyond all prece-
dent. Eleven million dollars was disbursed in vouchers,
two millions transferred to Paymasters outside of the
Department, and one million dollars deposited to the
credit of the Assistant Treasurer. The large amount
of work thrown on this department is explained by the
fact that New York is the money center and outfitting
and incoming depot of troops serving outside of the lim-
its of the United States. Col. Wilson has had a unique
experience as an Army officer. During the Civil War
he served as an Assistant Surgeon and afterwards as a
Captain of infantry, receiving his appointment as Major
in the Pay Department March 3, 1875. From Dec. 31,
1870, and up to the time of his appointment to the Pay
Department between four and five years he was out
of the service. When Paymaster General Carey retires,
on the 12th of next month (July), Col. Wilson will be
the senior in years, and, with the exception of Col. Cox-
e

and Bates, the senior in rank in the Pay Department.
Col. Wilson retires May 3, 1901; Col. Bates, July 15,
1904, and Col. Cox, March 4, 1906. There is a proba-
bility that Col. Wilson will be appointed Paymaster Gen-
eral and retired next month, so that his long service may
be rewarded by giving him the rank of Brigadier Gen-
eral on the retired list.

DEFECTIVE CRUISERS.

It seems curious that a ship with such a creditable war
record as the New Orleans has should be reported "dan-
gerous" in a heavy sea way or gale on account of un-
stability due, it is claimed, to lack of metacentric height.
This ship came across from Great Britain just previous
to the war in heavy weather practically all the way, and
during her operations with the fleet in Cuban waters no
doubt encountered some stiff blows. Yet there is no
record of her having given any indication of being more
sensitive than should be expected from a vessel of her
class. It has been discovered, however, that the New
Orleans is below the stability degree which she should
possess, and instead of there being at least three feet dif-
ference between her center of gravity and metacentric
height she is minus. A report has been submitted to the
Navy Department describing a test made of the vessel
by the heeling process, in which it is shown that she
does not seem to possess the stability requirements she
should have. The Albany, a vessel similar in all re-
spects to the New Orleans, and now approaching com-
pletion abroad, has also been reported equally defective.
There seems no practical means by which the alleged
defects found in these ships may be minimized or cor-
rected, and the only thing that can be done to lessen
the danger to the ships when at sea is to caution their
commanding officers to keep their double boilers supplied
with water as the weights of coal and stores are re-
duced. In order to increase the metacentric height it
would require that they be given greater beam, and this
could not possibly be secured without rebuilding the craft
at an enormous expense, which will not be recommended.
These vessels, it appears, were purchased without any
examination being made by experts of this Government
as to their stable qualities. Owing to the urgency with
which the services of the ships were demanded at the
beginning of the war there was little time for an ex-
amination of this sort to be held. The Navy Depart-
ment has taken both reports under consideration, and it
is expected directions will be given for a still further ex-
amination to conclusively prove the facts already pre-
sented. Col. Watta, the English Naval Constructor, who
designed the New Orleans, is reported to have denied that
she is top heavy.

The "Engineer" says: "One of the objections raised
against the Jane Naval War Game has been that the
percentage of hits is so abnormally high that tactics
probably feasible in war are impossible in the game.
Various devices have been tried to reduce accuracy in
hitting, including that of assuming half the guns to miss
in any case, but this is open to certain objections obvious
enough in practice. Evolution has, however, come along
with an absurdly simple remedy, the hits by which are
very near the percentage of what might be expected
with moderate gunnery in action. The firer takes his
aim in the usual way, but at the moment of striking the
'target' is covered with a blank sheet of paper. This
interferes nothing with that 'discriminating fire' of
which Capt. Orde Browne is the most able exponent,
while the resulting greater probability of a miss amplifies
the problem of what to load with. In other words, the
having to think of what will happen if you hit some
other part than that aimed at gets a truer and much
more realistic perspective."

Lieut. Harold P. Norton, U. S. N., on duty as in-
spector of the machine construction of the U. S. S. Al-
bany, has forwarded to the Department a valuable lot
of papers relating to recent naval progress in Great
Britain, among which are the trials and experiments
made in H. M. S. Argonaut, practical experience on the
strength of boilers, comments on Rear Admiral Mel-
ville's widely read paper on "The Logical Arrangement
of the Motive Power of Warships," on "The Stresses at
Discontinuities in a Ship's Structure," on "Steam Pipes,"
on "Portable Riveters in Shipbuilding," and on "Tor-
pedo-Boat Destroyers for Sea Service." The most valu-
able among these papers is one by James Hamilton,
Esq., on "The Horse-power Absorbed by Skin Friction
and Wave Making." Lieut. Norton reports continued
favorable progress in the work of completing the Albany,
and it seems quite probable that this fine addition to our
fleet will be ready for commissioning by the end of the
present year.

It is interesting to note that the two great military
books, "The Conduct of War," by Von der Goltz, and
"The Tactics of the Future," by Hoenig, translations of
which have just appeared in England, have for some
time been familiar works to American officers. The for-
mer, translated by Capt. Dickman, 8th Cav., was pub-
lished three years ago by the Hudson-Kimberly Co., and
has been in use as a text book at Fort Leavenworth.
The latter, translated by Capt. Reichman, 17th Inf.,
was published by the same firm more than a year ago.
The American translations can easily stand comparison
with those gotten out in England, and the price is about
half as much as that charged by the English publishers.
The enterprise of the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Com-
pany, of Kansas City, is shown in the fact that it now
has more military books on its catalogue than any other
publishing house in America.

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ADMIRAL SAMPSON ON ARMY INCREASE.

We confess to a sensation of surprise on reading the statement by Adml. Sampson, published in our last number, to the effect that our Army ought not to be increased. If the opinions of the officers of the Army and the War Department are not to be considered in determining the size of our military establishment, of what value are the conclusions of Adml. Sampson, and other naval authorities, as to the increase of the Navy? As a matter of courtesy alone it would seem to be better for officers of each service to leave those representing the other to determine such questions. Otherwise, we shall find the members of Congress, who control the matter, quoting one service against the other, and thus strengthening themselves in their determination to consult economy at the expense of both services.

In an article entitled "A Denseless Country" the New York "Times" says: "The total authorized strength of the Army is not great enough for the work it has to do. Evidently the revolt in the Philippines is more formidable than anybody expected. Evidently if every man authorized by law to be enlisted in the Army had joined it, we should still have the very minimum of our needs for foreign service alone." This is undoubtedly true, and yet we find the weight of Adml. Sampson's great name and influence thrown into the scale against any increase of the Army! We are quite sure that the Admiral has spoken unguardedly, and that he will be glad to withdraw his remarks for revision.

It will be particularly discouraging to our troops in the Philippines, for example, to learn that the Navy begrudge them the men who were obviously required there to complete the work the Navy began. If we needed no troops there, why were they called for by Adml. Dewey, and who is the man who can truthfully say that the force in the islands is larger than is needed there? Yet every post in this country is being stripped of troops to make good the losses resulting from the return of Volunteers to this country. Granting all that may be said with reference to the increase of the Navy, in regard to which we heartily agree with Adml. Sampson, it must be remembered that we cannot create battleships by stamping the foot. As it is, we cannot even get armor for those whose construction is already authorized.

Increasing the Navy to the fullest extent of its demands would not lessen the requirements of the Army to the extent of a single man. The work to be done by the two services is entirely distinct, and they should heartily co-operate in a spirit of just appreciation of each other's needs. Ships upon the sea do not lessen the need of forts upon the land, and forts require garrisons. If every man we have on foreign soil were returned to the United States to-day we should have no excess of troops over the number needed to properly man our seacoast fortifications, provide for our internal peace, and supply the necessary details for an Army which is required to furnish from within itself the labor essential to its proper administration and supply.

What part of the work imposed upon our troops in foreign islands does Adml. Sampson propose to turn over to the Navy? Governor and Capt. Leary presides in solitary dignity over his little province of Guam, where the Navy is sufficient unto itself. What other foreign possession have we where we can withdraw troops and replace them by bluejackets? Will they relieve the Army from its thankless task of conquering Filipinos with a wholly inadequate force—a task never sought by them, but imposed upon them because, with all of its gallantry and wonderful success in Filipino waters, the Navy was not prepared for the work of fighting troops upon land. From their proper element our Naval forces have heartily and efficiently co-operated with the Army, but what more can they do than they have done, and very much more remains to be done?

Important as it is to increase the Navy the increase of the Army is quite as important, and just at this moment it is more imperative. Our regiments have not officers enough to properly command them, hardly one

officer to a company on an average. We have no reserve, such as every well ordered military system demands. Every corner of the country is being scraped to get men enough for the imperative needs of the hour on foreign soil. We have no troops in training to fill the regiments which are being rapidly depleted by hard service in a tropical climate. Every recruit is hurried into the field as soon as he enlists, and what is worse and most unjust of all, our soldiers are deprived of needed rest and recreation, because there can be for them no relaxation from the constant calls of duty. In defending the flag in foreign countries to which task they have been introduced by the guns of the Navy.

The Army remembers with pleasure the gracious words on its behalf said by Rear Adml. Gherardi when he was called upon to speak last winter at Boston before the Massachusetts Reform Club. It showed appreciation of the service which has had to take the hard knocks resulting from our policy of expansion and imperialism, and must continue to take them. What Adml. Gherardi said at Boston illustrates the generous appreciation which should control the intercourse of the two services, whose motto should be: "United we stand; divided we fall."

It is quite true, as Adml. Sampson says, that the sentiment of this country does not favor foreign conquest, but it does favor foreign defence, and for this both Army and Navy are needed, in view of the new conditions imposed upon us by the efficiency of our Navy in the Spanish war. This has created a demand for troops in Cuba, in Porto Rico and in the Philippines. Judging from more recent experiences in Samoa, the energy and enterprise of our Naval officers is likely to still further extend this demand.

The Nicaragua Canal is in prospect, and we shall require troops for its defence; from Alaska comes a loud call for the protection and orderly government to be obtained at present only through the Army. Certainly, the demand made by our experienced soldiers for one hundred thousand men is reasonable enough, and the work of opposing this demand should be left to those who contend that military and naval establishments, no matter how insufficient, are a burden no people ought to be called upon to bear.

OUR MILITARY POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A press despatch from Chicago, dated June 14, quotes Gen. T. M. Anderson, commanding the Department of the Lakes, as follows:

"When Adml. Dewey captured Cavite he took possession of a lot of artillery and later presented it to Aguinaldo. The insurgents removed the field pieces to Las Pinas and adjacent points, and have kept them there ever since. It is these cannon that are now being used by the insurgents against our troops with such terrible effect in the province south of Manila. The Spaniards operating the guns are trained experts in the handling of field pieces, and are evidently using their knowledge with deadly effect on our troops. The native Filipino knows nothing of the proper handling of artillery. After the first skirmish we had with the insurgents last fall, I strongly advised that Aguinaldo and his men be driven from the province south of Manila, as they might cause trouble later if permitted to retain their position. The weather was favorable to prompt action along this line at that time, and the rebels could have been driven back into the country without difficulty. Gen. Otis did not see fit to follow my advice, however, and the insurgents have been there ever since, building intrenchments and preparing for attack. Gen. Otis entertained the opinion that the enemy could be dislodged at any time without trouble. In this he was mistaken, as the stubborn engagements of the past few days show."

It is possible that Gen. Otis may have concluded that it was better to permit the Filipinos to concentrate, where he could get at them and inflict upon them, at the proper moment, a telling and discouraging defeat. The experience of our Civil War showed that the true secret of military success was in the destruction of the military forces of the enemy, and not in the occupation of territory. The war dragged its slow length along through four years while we were learning this lesson. It was when Grant made Lee's Army and not Richmond his objective that the fight was fought to a finish. Stanton protested against Grant's stripping the forts surrounding Washington of troops when he concentrated his forces to cross the Rapidan, but Lincoln overruled him. When the principal armies of France were destroyed, the country lay prostrate at the feet of Germany, and the surrender of Paris was only a matter of time. If the armies of Aguinaldo are destroyed we can occupy his territory at our leisure.

Whatever the advantage gained in territory secured, in rebels killed or wounded or in towns destroyed, whether these advantages be great or small, the movement of Gen. Lawton's forces south of Manila will convey to the insurgents a more convincing moral lesson than if capital after capital of the peripatetic government had been captured. Through three hundred years of apathy by the Spaniards during the rainy seasons, the islanders have been taught to believe that the white man cannot fight in the rainy season, which corresponds to our winter, during which such staggering blows were inflicted upon our American Indians, greatly to their astonishment and discomfiture. A similar effect will be produced upon the Filipinos when they see whole regiments doffing their clothes and plunging through rivers to attack trenches. This belief in the power of climate to protect them from the attacks of the white men must have induced the natives to creep in upon Manila to the south with such boldness as to necessitate sharp work

by Lawton's men. Once we have shown the Filipinos the difference between Spanish and American fighting methods in all climates they will learn the futility of resistance, and nothing will more effectively mark this difference than such activity as Lawton's under the terrible handicap of lagoons, marshes, swollen rivers and quaggy jungles. It is unfortunate for the misguided Filipino that he does not know that to real soldiers of the Otis, Lawton, Wheaton and Overhine type climatic extremes are incidents, never vital obstructions, to a campaign.

HEALTH OF TROOPS UNDER GEN. OTIS.

Insidious efforts made in certain quarters to embarrass the Government in recruiting good men for Philippine service by statements that men are dying like flies in the Philippines, and that the War Department has been compelled to suppress the regulation health reports, serve the excellent purpose of bringing out the fact that health conditions in Gen. Otis's Army are remarkably good, and have probably never been equalled in any army in tropical countries. Compared with the campaigns of England, France or Spain near the Equator or with that of last summer in Cuba, the condition of the American troops fighting near Manila can only excite wonder.

From the landing of Gen. Anderson's first military expedition, near Cavite, on June 30, 1898, to the last weekly report from Gen. Otis, dated June 6, there were only 364 deaths from disease, although his total force has been forty thousand men. In the same period sixty-nine men have died from wounds.

In view of the unhealthfulness of Manila and its environs these figures are almost incredible. The insinuations that the War Department is concealing any information regarding the health reports from either Gen. Otis, Gen. Brooke, in Cuba, or Gen. Davis, in Porto Rico, are absurd. Death reports from Gen. Otis come weekly. All are given out promptly to the press. Not only the names of the dead are given, but in every instance the disease. Men drowned or who died from injuries received otherwise than in battle are counted in the total of 364 mentioned above.

This total is interesting compared with that of the men killed outright in action with the Filipinos from Feb. 4 to June 6, covering the period of active hostilities. In those four months with an average of seven thousand men engaged the killed were 226. This demonstrates what improvement has come from the experience of the Santiago campaign, when two thousand men died from disease and only 280 were killed. The Army Surgeons have profited wonderfully, the Commissary is no longer an experiment and the men have learned how to take care of themselves. The health record at Manila shows that discipline of the highest order has been rigorously secured, and that the men have come to regard their health as the first fighting requisite. In fact, the health question in the Philippines has apparently lost its novelty, and no question has been raised about it.

The President has always evinced the utmost solicitude for the welfare of the fighters, and no broader, more comprehensive orders have been issued by him to the War Department than those affecting the care of the sick and the prevention of disease. Nothing has influenced the conduct of the campaign against the insurgents to a greater degree than the fear that some epidemic might break out among the American forces. Health has been maintained not as a matter of chance, but through the most determined scientific efforts for the prevention of disease that have ever been made in tropical countries.

The Army and Navy Journal some weeks was able by instructive comparisons with the disease records of the Army for periods preceding the Civil War, to show that the danger of disease is not an alarming factor in the Philippine situation. We showed that the percentage of sickness was practically normal.

The Municipal Art Commission of New York City has approved a design for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Monument to be erected on Mount Tom, the rocky eminence in Riverside Park at Fifty-third street. The monument is in the form of a circular temple and is appropriately designated a Temple of Fame. It will commemorate the battles of the Civil War, and the citizens of New York who fought in them. The monument consists of a circular-rusticated base, in which a single door gives access to an interior chamber. Upon this comparatively low base stands a peristyle of twelve fluted Corinthian columns, 35 feet high, surrounding an inner drum, and crowned by a rich entablature and cresting of the same order. Upon this rests a conical roof, decorated with ribs, and acroteria with a rich terminating feature at the apex. The entire monument will be built of white marble, disposed in large masses in the most constructive way. It will stand about thirty feet above Riverside Drive and eighty feet above the Hudson River on a square rampart, with sloping sides, surrounded with an esplanade affording a good view of the monument itself. Within the edifice there will be a chamber, entered at the level of the ground and covered by a dome. It will be lighted from above, and will have semi-circular niches around its walls to contain relics, statues and stands of colors. The walls will be finished in marble and mosaics.

Work on the new dock to be constructed at the Mare Island Navy Yard will be begun in a short time, and can be prosecuted without delay on account of bad weather, the climate of the coast permitting outdoor work to go on the entire year through.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

U. S. N. REGULATION CIRCULAR 12. JUNE 3, 1899.
Article 1223.

Strike out par. 1 and insert the following:
"1. Allowance for travel performed out of the United States—shall be paid only upon the order of the Paymaster General of the Navy, to whom all claims, together with the original orders requiring such travel, and a certified copy thereof with all indorsements, must be presented. Such claims must be itemized and in duplicate, and must be accompanied by vouchers in the usual form, unless the officer certifies that it was not practicable to obtain them, in which case his own certificate to a detailed statement of the actual and necessary expenses will be received as sufficient evidence."

Add the following paragraph:
"2. Travel claims will be audited by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and forwarded to the Department for action. After approval the claim will be returned to the Bureau for payment as may be directed by the Paymaster General. The original orders will be forwarded with the approval claim to the pay officer designated to pay it, who will indorse the amount paid on the orders and return them to the claimant."

Article 1228.

Add the following paragraph:
"2. Claims for travel expenses in excess of the foregoing should be submitted to the Paymaster General, as provided in article 1223 for officers."

CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Acting Secretary.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR 40, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

May 29, 1899.
The following schedules of the pay of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury upon questions of pay arising under the Naval Personnel Act (Public. No. 177) of March 3, 1899, are hereby published for the information of the naval service. Other questions are now under consideration by the Comptroller, whose decisions will be published hereafter.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Acting Secretary.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PAY TABLES.

Table 1.—Active list: Officers of the line, Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy, and Officers of the Marine Corps.

Rank.	On sea duty	On shore duty
Admiral	\$13,500	\$13,500
Rear Admirals:		
First nine.....	7,500	6,375
Second nine.....	5,500	4,675
Chiefs of bureaus and barge-master general		
commandant of Marine Corps.....	5,500	5,500
Captains, Navy.....	3,500	2,975
Judge advocate general and colonels, Marine Corps, line and staff.....	3,500	3,500
Commanders, Navy.....	3,000	2,550
Lieutenant colonels, Marine Corps, line and staff.....	3,000	3,000
Lieutenant commanders, Navy.....	2,500	2,125
Majors, Marine Corps, line and staff.....	2,500	2,500
Lieutenants, Navy.....	1,800	1,530
Captains, Marine Corps:		
Line.....	1,800	1,800
Staff.....	2,000	2,000
Lieutenants (junior grade), Navy.....	1,500	1,275
First lieutenants and leader of band, Marine Corps.....	1,500	1,500
Ensigns, Navy.....	1,400	1,190
Second lieutenants, Marine Corps, chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers.....	1,400	1,400
Naval Cadets, in other than practice sloops, \$950; at Naval Academy, \$500.		
Chaplains, first five years, at sea, \$2,500; shore duty, \$2,800; leave or waiting orders, \$1,600; second five years, \$2,800, \$2,300, \$1,900.		
Professors of mathematics and civil engineers, first five years, at sea, \$2,400; shore duty, \$2,400; leave or waiting orders, \$1,500. Second five years, \$2,700, \$2,200, \$1,800; third five years, \$3,000, \$3,000, \$2,100; fourth five years, \$3,500, \$3,500, \$2,600.		
Naval Constructors, first five years, \$3,200, \$3,200, \$2,200; second five years, \$3,400, \$3,400, \$2,400; third five years, \$3,700, \$3,700, \$2,700; fourth five years, \$4,000, \$4,000, \$3,000; after twenty years, \$4,200, \$4,200, \$3,200.		
Assistant Naval Constructors, first four years, \$2,000, \$2,000, \$2,000.		
Warrant officers, first three years, \$1,200, \$900, \$700; second three years, \$1,300, \$1,000, \$800; third three years, \$1,400, \$1,100, \$900; fourth three years, \$1,500, \$1,200, \$1,000; after twelve years, \$1,500, \$1,600, \$1,200.		
Mates in service, Aug. 1, 1894, \$1,200, \$900, \$700; appointed since Aug. 1, 1896, \$900, \$700, \$500.		

	Per annum.
Secretary to Naval Academy.....	\$1,800
Commandants' clerks:	
At Mare Island Navy Yard.....	1,800
At naval stations and first clerks of navy yards.....	1,500
Second clerks of navy yards.....	1,200
Paymasters' clerks:	
At navy yard and on receiving ship at Mare Island.....	1,800
At navy yards and to general storekeepers at Boston, New York, League Island and Washington, and on receiving ships at Boston, New York and League Island.....	1,600
At navy yards at Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Pensacola.....	1,400
At other stations, yards and receiving ships; to other general storekeepers; to the general inspector of the Pay Corps; at the Naval Academy and Naval Home, and on vessels of the first rate.	1,300
On vessels of the second rate and to fleet paymasters.....	1,100
On vessels of the third rate and supply vessels and storehouses.....	1,000

Table 3 gives monthly pay of enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps, according to length of service, as follows: Sergeant Major and 2d Sergeant, \$34, \$43; Drum Major, and 1st Sergeant, \$25, \$34; Gunner Sergeant, \$35, \$44; Sergeant, \$18, \$27; Corporal, \$15, \$24; Drummer or Trumpeter and private, \$13, \$22; Leader of the Band, \$125, \$175; Second Leader of the Band, \$75; musician, first class, \$60; musician, second class, \$50.

With this circular are given a series of Comptroller's Decisions upon questions of pay which have appeared from time to time in the Army and Navy Journal. They are as follows:

- Decision No. 1.—Re-enlistments, April 13, 1899.
- Decision No. 2.—Officers of the Navy appointed from Civil Life.
- Decision No. 3.—Credits to re-enlisted men, time extended to four years.
- Decision No. 4.—Pay of gunnery sergeant of marines, April 28, 1899.
- Decision No. 5.—Pay of Rear Admirals Rodgers and Higginson.
- Decision No. 6.—Pay of officers retiring on their own application.
- Decision No. 7.—Pay of Chief Engineer Talley.
- Decision No. 8.—Pay of retired Chief of Bureau with creditable record and service during Civil War. Pay of officers retired after March 3, 1899.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 8.—Comdr. H. W. Lyon, from command of the Dolphin, June 20, and ordered home to wait orders.
Naval Cadet W. H. Reynolds, to Norfolk, Va., June 21, for duty in connection with a draft of men to Mare Island, Cal., then to Asiatic Station, via the Solace.

JUNE 9.—Comdr. C. H. West, from command of the Princeton, to home, in U. S. and W. O.

Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, from command of the Helena, to home in U. S., and W. O.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Peck, from Bureau of Equipment, June 24, and to the Solace, June 30, for passage to Asiatic Station, for duty as executive officer of Oregon.

Comdr. H. Knox, from Naval Academy, June 24, and immediately to the Solace, for passage to Asiatic Station, for command of Princeton.

Comdr. E. K. Moore, from the Naval Academy, June 24, and immediately to the Solace, for passage to Asiatic Station, for command of Helena.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, from command of the Sylph, June 20, and to Torpedo Station, July 5, for temporary instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Capt. A. S. McLemore, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.

Col. C. F. Williams, U. S. M. C., promoted to Colonel.

Prof. Math. Milton Updegraff, appointed Professor of Mathematics, Columbia, Mo.

Capt. W. Williams, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.

Naval Cadets C. S. Kempf and C. R. Miller, to the Albatross, June 20.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, to the Buffalo as executive officer, June 23.

Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl, from the Buffalo, June 23, and to charge of compass office of Bureau of Equipment, June 24.

Mate J. L. Vennard, retired, May 6, section 17, personnel bill.

Mate J. L. Vennard, from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to home.

Naval Cadets A. J. Hepburn and W. C. Amerson, to Norfolk, June 21, in connection with draft of men for Mare Island; then to the Solace for temporary duty to Asiatic Station.

Ensign C. B. Barnes, from the Buffalo, June 18, to the Alliance, June 20, as W. and D.

Lieut. J. J. Knapp, to command the Sylph, June 20, in addition to his present duties.

Carpenter L. D. Martin, resignation as carpenter accepted from June 10.

Carpenter E. H. Hay, from Navy Yard, Boston, June 24, and to Honolulu, H. I., via the Solace, for duty in connection with the work of U. S. Navy there.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Smith, from the Buffalo, June 24, and to the Solace, June 30, for passage to Asiatic Station.

Assistant Gunner F. A. McGregor, from the Torpedo Station, June 19, and to Norfolk, June 21, in connection with draft of men for Mare Island; then to the Solace, for temporary duty to Asiatic Station, for duty at Naval Station, Cavite.

Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds, from the Monterey and immediately to the Charleston.

A. Paymaster G. Skipwith, from the Naval Academy and immediately to the Albatross.

Paymaster J. S. Phillips, from the Charleston and immediately to the Solace.

A. Paymaster S. Bryan, from the Solace, on arrival Manila, and immediately to the Monterey.

P. A. Paymaster M. K. Ramsay, from further duty as assistant to general storekeeper, Navy Yard, Washington, and continuing other duties.

A. Paymaster G. H. Stackhouse, from Naval Academy, and to Navy Yard, Washington, June 12, as assistant to G. S. K.

A. Paymaster D. Tiffany, Jr., order of 6th for duty at Naval Academy, June 12, revoked. He will report on the Solace, June 25, for temporary duty, and immediately to the Nanshan, on arrival on Asiatic Station.

P. A. Paymaster W. L. Wilson, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, June 20, as assistant to G. S. K.

Capt. E. K. Cole, Capt. J. T. Myers, and Capt. L. J. Magill, U. S. M. C., promoted to Captain.

Naval Cadets F. L. Pratt, A. T. Graham, A. S. C. Smith, A. H. McCarthy, and A. Kauts, to temporary duty on the Solace, June 23, to the Asiatic Station.

Naval Cadets S. A. Magill and C. T. Owens, to Norfolk, June 21, in connection with draft of men for Mare Island, then to the Solace, for temporary duty, to Asiatic Station.

JUNE 10.—Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon, from the Alliance, and to duty as inspector of Steel, at Munhall, June 23.

Boatswain A. Whippley, from command of the tug Accomac, and to home in U. S. and wait orders at convenience of the Government.

A. Boatswain T. Sullivan, from the Buffalo, June 19, and to command the Accomac, and other duty at Naval Station, Havana.

Lieut. M. L. Miller, to Torpedo Station, July 10, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. J. A. Bell, from Navy Yard, League Island, June 13, and to the Solace, June 30, for passage to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder, to the Naval Academy, June 14.

Naval Cadet E. C. Keenan, to Norfolk, June 21, in connection with draft of men for Mare Island; then to the Solace, for temporary duty to Asiatic Station.

Ensign B. B. Bierer, from the Independent, June 30, and to the Solace, for temporary duty to Asiatic Station.

Naval Cadet G. Van Orden, to Norfolk, June 21, in connection with draft of men for Mare Island; then to the Solace, for temporary duty to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. F. Swift, to Washington, June 19, for examination for retirement, then home and W. O.

A. Gunner J. H. Lohman, from duty in connection with instruction in electricity, at Navy Yard, New York, and to Torpedo Station, June 15.

Gunner G. L. Mallory, from duty in connection with instruction in electricity at Navy Yard, New York, and to Torpedo Station, June 15.

Comdr. H. E. Nichols, died June 9.

Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Klogg, died, June 3.

Gunner Geo. Cross, dismissed.

The following officers have been promoted to Lieutenant:

Lieuts. M. L. Miller, J. F. Hubbard, W. M. Crosse, C. B. Morgan, C. B. Brittain, F. Marble, W. W. Bush, H. W. Jones, C. H. Hayes, J. S. McKean, G. R. Marvel, L. H. Chandler, O. W. Koester, F. B. Bassett, H. G. Gates, A. L. Norton, A. Rust, C. H. McCormick, E. W. Eberle, A. H. Robertson, E. H. Durell, C. Davis, H. L. Ziegemeier, J. V. Chase, U. E. Holmes, W. K. Harrison, G. G. Mitchell, F. Williams, C. A. Brand, C. N. O'Leary, G. A. Bradshaw, W. D. MacDougall, J. B. Patton, W. V. Pratt, N. C. Twining, R. H. Jackson, H. O. Stockney, E. L. Beach, J. H. Reid, C. F. Hughes, H. K. Benham, S. S. Robison, G. N. Hayward.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Morrell, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Paymaster Clerk B. M. Hilton, appointed for duty at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster Clerk F. M. Varrell, appointed for duty in Purchasing Pay Office of Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

JUNE 12.—Asst. Paymaster Victor H. Jackson, appointed June 12.

Asst. Paymaster John R. Sanford, appointed June 12.

Pay Inspector J. B. Redfield, promoted to Pay Inspector.

Asst. Engr. H. Mansfield, to the Solace, for temporary duty, to Asiatic Station.

Naval Cadet A. J. Hepburn, order to the Solace revoked, and he is ordered to the Albatross.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, from Navy Yard, New York, June 19, and to Norfolk, June 21, in connection with a draft of men for Mare Island. Then to the Solace, for temporary duty, to Asiatic Station.

Ensign R. Stone, to Newport, R. I., July 1, for temporary duty, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. R. T. Mulligan, from the Massachusetts, June 19, and to Navy Yard, New York, June 20.

Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, placed under arrest for trial by G. C. M.

JUNE 13.—Comdr. R. T. Jasper, to War College for instruction, June 20.

Comdr. T. H. Stevens, to War College for instruction, June 20.

Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, to Port Royal Station, June 25, and to Bureau of Ordnance for instruction.

Comdr. E. H. Gheen, from Hydrographic Office, June 18, and to command the Marietta, June 20.

1st Lieut. Thomas F. Lyons, M. C., appointed June 8.

Comdr. C. O. Allibone, from duty as Inspector in charge of 9th Lighthouse District, June 30, to home and wait orders.

Naval Cadet W. McDowell, Department order of June 8 revoked; to Torpedo Station for instruction in torpedoes and electricity, July 1.

Paymaster T. H. Hicks, to report for duty as assistant in Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, June 15.

Chief Engr. A. Henderson, leave for six months, with permission to leave United States.

Pay Inspr. H. G. Colby, from duty as assistant in Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, June 15, and continue other duties.

P. A. Surg. M. S. Guest, from the Detroit, June 20, is home and wait orders.

P. A. Surg. W. C. Bralsted, to the Detroit, June 20.

Pharmacist John Cowan, from the Richmond, June 19, and to hospital at Cavite, P. I., via Norfolk, Va., and Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Carpenter J. G. Tilden, to additional duty at Boston Yard, June 24.

JUNE 14.—Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, order of June 12 revoked. He is detached from New York Yard, June 17, and ordered to Mare Island Yard, for temporary duty on the Solace, for Asiatic Station.

Lieut. W. J. Sears, from New York Yard, June 24, and to Mare Island Yard, for temporary duty on Solace for Asiatic Station.

Naval Cadet P. L. Pratt, order of June 9 directing him to Solace revoked. He will wait further orders.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell, from the Wabash, June 24, to Mare Island Yard, for temporary duty on the Solace, for Asiatic Station.

Lieut. R. O. Bitler, from charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, June 21, Norfolk, Va., and will report to Commandant for duty in connection with draft of apprentices, then to Mare Island Yard, for temporary duty on the Solace, for Asiatic Station.

Asst. Paymaster D. Tiffany, Jr., order of 6th inst. revoked. To Norfolk, June 21, in connection with draft of apprentices, then to Mare Island Yard, and Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Surg. A. F. Magruder, leave granted for four months, with permission to leave the United States.

Asst. Paymaster D. M. Addison, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, July 1, 1899.

Asst. Paymaster E. P. Sackett, to Boston Yard, June 20, for duty as A. G. S. K.

Asst. Paymaster V. S. Jackson, to New York Yard, July 1, 1899, as A. G. S. K.

P. A. Engr. D. E. Dismukes, to additional duty at Torpedo Station, for instruction in electricity and torpedoes.

P. A. Paymaster G. Brown, Jr., to the Detroit, July 1, 1899.

Paymaster F. T. Arms, from the Detroit, July 1, 1899, to the Indiana, Aug. 1, 1899.

Pay Inspector J. B. Redfield, from the League Island Yard, Sept. 1, 1899, and to continue duties as Paymaster of Richmond.

Clerk G. E. Marchand, appointment revoked; when accounts are settled.

Pay Clerk J. W. Caum, appointment revoked, when accounts are settled.

Pay Clerk T. Gregory, appointment, when accounts are settled.

Capt. Edward C. McDowell, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for assignment as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Terry. (D. Cuba, June 8.)

The following named officers are relieved from further duty in this division, to-wit: Maj. Edgar B. Robertson, Q. M., U. S. V.; Maj. Haldimand P. Young, Q. M., U. S. V. These officers will proceed to New York City. (D. Cuba, June 8.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, and to visit the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 8th U. S. Inf. (D. Cuba, June 8.)

JUNE 15.—Comdr. N. E. Niles, promoted to Commander.

Comdr. T. H. Stevens, promoted to Commander.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder, promoted to Lieutenant.

Lieut. Brown, promoted to Lieutenant.

Lieut. F. H. Schofield, promoted to Lieutenant.

Lieut. W. C. Miller, promoted to Lieutenant.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Sears, promoted to Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. M. M. Taylor, Lieut. T. C. Vogelgsang, Lieut. (J. G.) H. S. Ritter, Lieut. (J. G.) C. B. McVay, Lieut. (J. G.) L. G. Everhart, Lieut. (J. G.) J. H. Dayton, Lieut. (J. G.) L. A. Boatwick, Lieut. (J. G.) W. S. Moffett, Lieut. (J. G.) J. E. Edie, Lieut. (J. G.) R. R. Belknap, Lieut. (J. G.) E. Dew, Lieut. (J. G.) A. L. Willard, Lieut. (J. G.) E. T. Pollock, Lieut. (J. G.) H. H. Hough, Lieut. (J. G.) H. H. Christy, Lieut. (J. G.) N. E. Irwin, Lieut. (J. G.) W. Evans, promoted to Lieutenant (Junior Grade).

Gunner J. Donald, promoted to Gunner.

Lieut. W. H. Buck and Lieut. L. R. de Steiguer, promoted to Lieutenants.

Paymaster H. Frazer, from the Indiana to League Island Yard, Sept. 1, 1899.

P. A. Paymaster H. E. Biscoe, relieved accounts of Paymaster, League Island Yard, and continue other duty.

Surg. J. D. Gatewood, from Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to the Lancaster, June 22.

Surg. P. I. Lovering, from the Lancaster, June 22, 1899, to home and waiting orders.

Asst. Paymaster W. T. Wallace, to Naval Academy for instruction.

Paymaster W. W. Galt, to Norfolk Yard, as Paymaster, July 1st.

Acting Boatswain A. Anderson, from the Wabash, to the Texas, June 20.

Gunner G. L. Mallory, to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Naval Cadet E. J. Hepburn, Department order of June 12 revoked, and to the Albatross, July 15.

Lieut. F. H. Brown, from Philadelphia, to home and waiting orders.

Ensign M. S. C. Ellis, from the Essex, and to temporary duty on the Solace, June 30, for the Asiatic Station.

Ensign F. P. Baldwin, from the Buffalo to the Essex, June 19.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Sharp, from the Naval Academy, June 20, to Mare Island Yard, via New York and Norfolk Yard, in charge of draft of men, then to temporary duty on Independence.

Naval Cadet V. S. Houston, to Mare Island Yard, via New York and Norfolk Yards, in connection with draft, then to duty temporarily on the Independence in connection with crew of the Hartford.

Chief Sailmaker F. Watson, from League Island Yard, June 20, to Mare Island Yard, via New York and Norfolk Yards, in connection with draft, then to the Independence in connection with crew of Hartford.

Boatswain L. R. Boland, from Key West station and to command tug Nezinecot.

Lieut. A. N. Heyer, from Naval Observatory, June 20, to the Solace, June 30, temporarily for Asiatic Station.

Naval Cadet H. E. Harnell, Department order of June 8 revoked, to temporary duty Solace, for Asiatic Station.

Lieut. W. M. McFarland, to Washington, D. C.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 8.—1st Lieut. R. McM. Dutton, detached from U. S. S. Buffalo, when that vessel is placed out of commission, and ordered to report, on July 1, 1899, to Commandant, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., for duty at the Marine Barracks at that station.

JUNE 10.—1st Lieut. L. H. Moses, appointed Captain, is rank from March 3, 1899.

Capt. L. C. Webster, ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Col. G. C. Goodloe, president Examining Board now in session at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

JUNE 12, 1899.—Capt. F. J. Moses, detailed as Member General Court Martial, to convene at Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

The following promotions have been made in the Marine Corps, rank from March 3, 1899:

Maj. C. F. Williams, to be Colonel.

1st Lieut. E. K. Cole, Dion Williams, A. S. McLemore, and 2d Lieut. J. T. Myers and L. J. Magill, to be Captains.

JUNE 13.—1st Lieut. H. C. Davis, ordered to report as member general court martial now in session at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, Asst. Q. M., detached from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered

to duty as member and Judge Advocate, respectively, of general court martial at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JUNE 14.—Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, Ast. Adj. and Inspector, ordered to New York City in connection with case of U. S. vs. T. & A. Walsh.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Bids for the new Mare Island dry dock, authorized at the last session of Congress, were opened at the Navy Department this week. The lowest bidder was Dennis Gordan, of San Francisco, at \$697,579. Bids were also opened at the Department for the construction of the repair shop at Puget Sound Naval Station, but all of the five bidders were above the appropriation of \$55,000, and it will therefore be necessary to reissue the advertisement.

Advices received by the Navy Department announce that the Wilmington had put into Rio for repairs to her shaft. The authorities have cabled the ship to remain in port fifteen days. It is not believed the accident is serious.

The men of the U. S. S. Brooklyn at present at the Navy Yard, New York, have made arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Santiago on July 3. They will march from the Navy Yard at 9 a. m., headed by the Navy Yard Band, to the Borough Hall in Brooklyn. There trolley cars will be taken to Schults's Park, where there will be games, dancing and a dinner.

The U. S. S. Marietta, Comdr. F. M. Symonds, from Port of Spain, arrived at New York, June 12, and anchored off Tompkinsville. She has been on duty in the West Indies and around the ports of Central American republics since the end of the Spanish war.

The crew of the steam launch of the U. S. S. Texas at Newport, June 12, saved from drowning a man and a woman who had been upset in Newport harbor from a rowboat. Charles E. Harris, who served on the Raleigh at Manila, saved a member of the crew of the battleship Indiana from drowning at the bathing beach.

According to an examination of the channel off the battery at New York City, made by Lieut. R. L. Russell, U. S. N., it is believed the remains of an old wreck are there, and the opinion is advanced that it was this wreck the Brooklyn struck.

The U. S. S. Raleigh was placed out of commission at Portsmouth, N. H., June 10.

In tow of the Navy Yard tugs Potomac and Piscataqua, the large floating dry dock, built at New York and intended for use at the naval station at Key West, started for the latter place, June 13, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It was conveyed by the gunboat Machias that she might lend assistance to the tugs if it is needed.

Members turned out in force June 15 for the first Thursday evening cruise of the Fourth Division, First Naval Battalion, New York, the launch being taxed to carry the crowd. The party left the Battery, New York City, at 6.30, and went to Midland Beach, where dinner was had. After listening to the music an hour or so the return trip was made, arriving at the Battery about 11.30 p. m. One object of this trip is to give the different members of the division practical experience in handling a steam launch, in learning the different buoys and lights and on the return trip to find their way back in the dark and to learn the use of the range lights and to get practice in the rules of the road. Each member takes his turn at the wheel. W. H. Scott, H. H. Bisell and C. D. Sinclair, of the Fourth Division, whose ratings were second-class seamen, have passed the requisite examination, and have been warranted as seamen first class by the divisional commanding officer. Justus A. B. Coles and Jules Diercks, seamen first class, lately nominated gun captains second class in the Fourth Division, will soon appear before the Battalion Board for examination.

Advices from Valparaiso, Chili, received this week announce that the U. S. S. Newark, Capt. Goodrich, was driven by a terrific gale into Port Low, Guaytecas Island, latitude 42 deg., 15 min., with coal supply exhausted, but both vessel and crew were perfectly safe and no damage done. The Chilean Government despatched relief ships with coal and supplies.

The freight steamer Wyfield has been chartered for the United States Army transport service, at San Francisco, and will be loaded immediately with general supplies for Manila.

A limited number of landsmen for yeomen, third class, will be enlisted for the Navy at the New York Navy Yard. These men will be held on board the receiving ship Vermont for thorough instructions in the duties of the yeoman branch, and when qualified will be transferred to ships of the fleet needing yeomen of the lower ratings. The large number of applicants for enlistment in this branch of the enlisted force of the naval service has made it necessary to require a fair knowledge of type writing and stenography of applicants for enlistment.

The cable steamer Britannia, which arrived at New York, June 11, has practically completed the survey work preliminary to the laying of a cable between Germany and the United States by way of the Azores. The Britannia has taken soundings between Fayal and Sandy Hook. The proposed submarine cable will start at Emden, Germany, touch at Punta Delgada, in the Azores, and probably end at Coney Island. The cost will be about \$5,000,000.

Some time ago the Government representatives at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth caused the graves of the dead Spanish prisoners on Seavey Island to be properly marked, so that they can at any time be identified. Thomas C. Leckey, of that city, sent newspaper accounts of this to the Spanish officers who were there, and received in reply a letter, from Antonio, Cal., dated Madrid, 19th May, 1899, saying: "This act of kindness on the part of your Government makes me know your true friendship and delicate consideration to me and my dead fellows, but I have not yet heard that there is any design on the part of our Government to move the bodies to this country. I will tell to all the officers who were in Portsmouth a year ago of your kind letter and you may be sure that they will be very thankful to you."

The improvement of Executive avenue, Washington, D. C., gives unqualified satisfaction to all officers on duty in the Navy Department.

Considerable progress has been made in the work of preparing the foundations for the new machine shop at the New York Navy Yard to replace the one destroyed by fire in March. The tool installation cannot be begun until the building is well advanced toward completion.

Twenty-nine civilians so far have been given permission to take the examination for appointments as 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps, begun in Washington this week. At the conclusion of this examination it is expected that another batch will be ordered before the Board. There is no lack of candidates from which to make selection.

Lieut. Comdr. Southerland, who has been assigned to the command of the Dolphin as the successor of Comdr.

Lyon, will take charge of that ship June 20. All her present officers will be continued on board.

It will require \$18,000 to put the Alvarado and the Sandoval in proper condition for service, and the work will be done at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., where the vessels now are.

Rear Adml. Kautz, in a message dated Honolulu and sent to San Francisco by steamer, has reported the arrival of the flagship Philadelphia at Honolulu, June 1. Adml. Kautz said that the Philadelphia was to leave Honolulu June 10 and would reach San Francisco on June 22, or three days before the date of arrival given in his last despatch from Apia.

The Navy Department has directed the sale of six vessels which were purchased for the use of the Navy just before the outbreak of the late war, and are now found to be of no further service. Accordingly, advertisements will be issued inviting proposals for the purchase of three vessels. They have already been appraised, and the sale will be to the highest bidder in each case. The vessels are as follows: The Governor Russell, a ferry boat of 631 tons, now at Boston; the East Boston, another ferry boat of 732 tons, also at Boston; the steamship Vulcan, which was used as a repair ship during the war, a vessel of 3,530 tons, now at the League Island Navy Yard; the Enquirer, a yacht of 136 tons, now at the New York Navy Yard; the Scipio, a steamship, collier, of 6,864 tons, also at the New York Navy Yard, and the Niagara, a 5,221-ton ship, at New York. The appraised value of the vessels is: Russell, \$35,000; East Boston, \$30,000; Vulcan, \$100,000; Enquirer, \$20,000; Scipio, \$25,000; and Niagara, \$60,000. Bids will be opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy July 19 next.

It was stated at the Navy Department this week that the Government had not changed its plan in regard to securing the large floating dock at Havana which under the peace treaty was retained by Spain. The dock was to be sold at auction this week, but until the American Minister is received at Madrid it is not expected any word will be received here regarding this Government's offer of \$287,000. It is said that this bid will continue to stand, and will probably result in securing the dock.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, June 15.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adml. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.
BROOKLYN, Capt. T. F. Jewell. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.
DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. En route to Fort Monroe. Will proceed thence to Washington. Address Washington, D. C.
INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Same as New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. At New York, N. Y. Will proceed to Pensacola, Fla. Address care Navy Department.
MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, New York. Comdr. E. H. Green will assume command June 20.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. C. J. Train. Same as New York.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Pensacola, Fla. Address care Navy Department.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. Longnecker. At Gardiners Bay. Will proceed to Boston. Address Boston, Mass.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Newport. Address Newport, R. I.
TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. Same as New York.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adml. Henry L. Howison, Commanding.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. P. H. Cooper. Arrived Zanzibar June 10. Will proceed to South Atlantic Station, in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Zanzibar June 9, leave June 14; arrive Comoro Islands June 16, leave June 18; arrive Tamatave June 21, leave June 25; arrive Mozambique June 30, leave July 3; arrive Delagoa Bay July 5, leave July 12; arrive Natal July 14, leave July 16; arrive Port Elizabeth July 18, leave July 21; arrive Cape Town July 23, leave Aug. 6; arrive St. Helena Aug. 13, leave Aug. 18; arrive Rio Janeiro Aug. 27, leave Sept. 10; arrive Barbados Sept. 22, leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. J. B. Merrill. Left Rio June 10 for Montevideo. Assigned to South Atlantic Station. Address Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Arrived Rio May 28. Will leave about July 1 for Montevideo. Letters should be addressed to Montevideo, Uruguay, care the U. S. Consul. Comdr. C. O. Allibone ordered to command.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. Albert Kautz, Commanding.
Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.
ABAREDA (Collier), Comdr. B. F. Tilley. Left Montevideo June 6 for Valparaiso. Will proceed to Samoa, via Straits of Magellan. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Apia, Samoa.
IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. At Bremerton, Wash. Address care Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. H. G. Colby. Left Montevideo June 12 for Sandy Point and Valparaiso. Address care U. S. Consul, Callao, Peru.
NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. Arrived Guacanec en route to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Consul, Callao, Peru.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. E. White. Left Honolulu June 10 for San Francisco, where she will arrive about June 22.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adml. John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.
Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. J. M. Forsyth. At Manila.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Hong Kong.
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.
TURNER, Comdr. S. W. Very. At Sydney, Australia. Will return to Manila.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. At Manila.
CHARLESTON. At Aparri, Luzon. Capt. George W. Pigman ordered to command.
CONCORD, Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Briggs. At Hong Kong.
CULGOA, Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. At Manila. Comdr. W. I. Moore ordered to command, and will proceed to Manila, via the Solace.
IRIS, Comdr. W. H. Everett. At Manila.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Nazro. At Hong Kong.
MONADNOCK, Capt. J. McGowan. Ordered to command and will proceed to Manila via the Solace. At Manila.
MONOCACY, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. At Woonung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Manila.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Guam. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Manila. Address there.
PITRELL, Comdr. C. C. Corawell. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. At Manila. Comdr. H. Knox ordered to command, and will proceed to Manila via the Solace.
WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. At Manila.
YORKMITE, Capt. G. E. Ide. Left Port Said June 13 for Singapore en route for Asiatic Station and Island of Guam.

Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. R. H. Jackson. At Newport, R. I. Address there.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. A. E. Culver. At Newport, R. I. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. J. C. Cresap. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Capt. G. M. Book. Left Magdalen Bay, May 4, for Hilo, H. I. On cruise with apprentices in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Hilo, H. I., June 2, leave June 8; arrive at Honolulu June 9, leave June 19; arrive at Port Angeles, Cal., July 15, leave July 20; arrive Victoria, B. C., July 20, leave July 26; arrive Tacoma, Wash., July 27, leave Aug. 1; arrive Seattle Aug. 1, leave Aug. 2; arrive Port Townsend Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Ore., Aug. 18, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Aug. 31. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At Fort Monroe. Will proceed to Boston and thence on cruise with apprentices. Address mail to Boston, Mass.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Newport, R. I. Address there.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Newport News, Va. To make summer cruise with cadets. Following is her itinerary: Leave Newport News, June 26; arrive League Island June 27, leave June 28; arrive Philadelphia June 28, leave July 11; arrive Tompkinsville July 12, leave July 17; arrive Newport, R. I., July 18, leave July 23; arrive Boston July 23, leave July 29; arrive Bath, Me., July 30, leave Aug. 8; arrive Provincetown Aug. 9, leave Aug. 10; arrive Vineyard Haven Aug. 11, leave Aug. 12; arrive Gardiners Bay, Aug. 13, leave Aug. 21; arrive Hampton Roads Aug. 23, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 27. Address Newport News.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. John McGowan. Newport, R. I. Comdr. J. J. Hunter to command June 27.
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins. Left Annapolis June 3 on cruise with cadets. Will touch at Lisbon, Funchal and Plymouth, returning to Annapolis Aug. 28. Address Plymouth, England.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. On her summer cruise with the following itinerary: Leave Boston, June 10, arrive Hampton Roads June 20; leave Hampton Roads June 24, arrive Annapolis June 30; leave Annapolis July 5, arrive Baltimore July 5; leave Baltimore July 8, arrive Hampton Roads July 11; leave Hampton Roads July 13, arrive New York July 17; leave New York July 22, arrive Gardiners Bay, L. I., July 24; leave Gardiners Bay, L. I., July 29, arrive Halifax, N. S., Aug. 7; leave Halifax, N. S., Aug. 12, arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 15; leave Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 19, for various New England ports, arriving at Marblehead about Sept. 8.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. On a practice cruise, and the following is the itinerary: Arrive Fayal, Azores Islands, June 20, leave June 23; arrive Lisbon June 30, leave July 8; arrive Gibraltar July 11, leave July 17; arrive Tangiers July 17, leave July 20; arrive Madeira July 24, leave July 31; arrive Glen Cove Sept. 15; arrive New York Oct. 1. Until July 15, all mail should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng.
SARATOGA, Comdr. W. J. Barnette. At Philadelphia. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Ordered out of commission.
DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Southerland ordered to command on June 20.
EATLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Calmanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail to Santiago, Cuba.
GLACIER, Comdr. C. H. Arnold. Left Gibraltar June 10 for Port Said en route to Asiatic Station. Address care G. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
LANCASTER, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Erie, Pa.
NERO, Comdr. Chas. Belknap. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Was at Honolulu May 2; to sail May 6 on her survey work. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC, Lieut. W. O. Hulme. En route from New York to Norfolk, towing a dock. Will proceed to Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PANTHER, Capt. A. S. Snow. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. As a station ship. Ordered to League Island, Pa. Address there.
PENACOOK, Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Mare Island, Cal. Will sail for Guam and Manila about July 1. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. J. J. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Hampton Roads Aug. 23, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 27. Address Washington, D. C.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua.
YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. At Santiago, Cuba, for survey work. Address there.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

OLYMPIA, Capt. B. P. Lamberton. Proceeding to New York, via Suez Canal. Arrive Singapore June 11, and left for Ceylon June 16. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
BOSTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. Left Hong Kong June 14 for Nagasaki. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Cruising with Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore, Md.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.
REHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 8.—Chief Engr. F. E. Owen, detached from the Gresham and placed on waiting orders.
JUNE 10.—Chief Engr. W. Pedrick, granted twenty-three days' leave.
JUNE 12.—Capt. H. T. Blake, assigned to the command of the Galveston.
JUNE 13.—Capt. J. W. Howison, from the Guthrie to the Boutwell.
1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, from the Smith to the Guthrie.
1st Lieut. C. T. Brain, from the Galveston to the Smith.
1st Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell, to temporary duty on the Nuniwak.

BLUEJACKETS AT NEWPORT.

The bluejackets and marines of the vessels of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron at Newport had an unusually good time ashore on May 31, when they were treated to a banquet by hospitable Rhode Islanders. The men landed at Ferry wharf from their ships and headed by the splendid band of the flagship formed in battalion order. Lieut. Almy, of the New York, had charge of the battalion from the flagship, Ensign Gillis, of the battalion from the Texas, Lieut. Blue was in charge of the battalion from the Massachusetts, and Ensign Zeigemeier was in command of the men from the Indiana.

The sailors entered a tent at the Polo Grounds in pairs and as they took their places before the tables they remained standing. Governor Dyer, in a brief speech, said he was glad to see the "men behind the guns" and that the State heartily welcomed them. "The work done by you will go down in history," said Gov. Dyer, "and the school children are to study in their books the history you have made and the people of Rhode Island will never forget the North Atlantic Squadron. I hope you will have a pleasant time here to-day, and may God bless you all." Following the remarks of the Governor, the men then pitched into the following bill of fare: Cold turkey, ham, mashed potatoes, peas, beets, lobster salad, vegetable salad, mixed pickles, rolls and butter, ice cream, coffee, cake. There was also a bottle of beer for each man, which the ladies who waited on the men did not in the slightest degree object to serving, and the conduct of the men was of such high order that several of the ladies requested that the Admiral be told of it.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1899.

An impromptu concert was substituted for the gymnastic exercises scheduled for Tuesday evening, June 6. The exercises were held out of doors on Wednesday morning, and an informal hop was given by the Cadets in the evening.

The field day sports were held on Thursday morning, June 8, beginning shortly after 9 o'clock and lasting until noon. The results of the various contests are given below:

100-Yard Dash—Clark, 1901, first; Morgan, 1902, second; Keller, 1901, third. Time, 10 4-5 seconds. Record, Barlow O'Connor, 1897, 10 1-5 seconds.

Running High Jump—Morris, 1900, first; Lahm, 1901, second; Barnes, 1901, third. Distance, 5 feet 1 1/4 inches. Record, Morris, 1900, 5 feet 6 inches.

Pole Vault—Peck, 1901, first; Lahm, 1901, second; Perkins, 1900, third. Distance, 10 feet 9 inches. Record, Lafferty, 1898, 10 feet 3 inches.

Standing Broad Jump—Johnston, 1901, first; Abbott, 1902, second; Nelly, 1901, third. Distance, 10 feet 3 inches. Record, Abbott, 1897, 10 feet 11 1/4 inches.

Running Broad Jump—Beck, 1901, first; Perkins, 1900, second; Herr, 1902, third. Distance, 20 feet 9 inches. Record, McNally, 1899, 21 feet 7 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Ennis, 1901, first; Nelly, 1901, second; Phillips, 1902, third. Distance, 33 feet 5 inches. Record, Romeyn, 1899, 37 feet 11 1/4 inches.

220-Yard Dash—F. W. Clark, 1901, first; Morgan, 1902, second; Perkins, 1900, third. Time, 22 4-5 seconds. Record, Barton, 1898, 22 4-5 seconds.

16-Pound Hammer—Ennis, 1901, first; Hopkins, 1900, second; Bettison, 1901, third. Distance, 95 feet 4 1/2 inches. Record, Ennis, 96 feet 10 inches.

120-Yard Hurdles—Casad, 1902, first; Barnes, 1901, second; Doyle, 1900, third. Time, 17 4-5 seconds. Record, McNally, 1899, 16 1/2 seconds.

440-Yard Run—Shannon, 1902, first; F. Keller, 1901, second; Prentiss, 1901, third. Time, 54 1-5 seconds. Record, Saltzman, 1896, 52 1/2 seconds.

440-Yard Heavy March Order Race—Frankenburger, first. Time, 1 minute 18 1-5 seconds. Bowen and Russell dropped out.

440-Yard Relay Race—F. W. Clark, 1901, first; Perkins, 1900, second; Morgan, 1902, third. Time, 57 1/4 seconds.

On Thursday evening an open-air concert was given at which many favorite selections were rendered.

It is doubtful if a more interesting exhibition was ever witnessed at the Point than the sham battle on Friday afternoon, June 9. The following is the published order explaining the exercise: A detached white force, consisting of one company of infantry and two guns, under command of 1st Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, 10th Cav., took up an intrenched position on the high ground south of the Kinley house, to resist, if possible, the advance of a hostile blue reconnoitering force, three companies of infantry and one company of engineers, under command of 1st Lieut. L. Anderson, 7th Cav., advancing by the Highland Falls road on West Point. The opposing forces were: White—Co. A, U. S. Corps of Cadets; Cadet Capt. Adams, platoon of light artillery; Cadet Lieut. and Adj. Morris. Blue—Cos. B, C, and D, U. S. Corps of Cadets; Cadet Capt. Grant. Co. L, battalion of engineers, 1st Lieut. J. P. Jersey, Corps of Engineers. Detachment Hospital Corps, 1st Lieut. D. F. Duval, Assistant Surgeon. Uniform and equipments—Campaign hats, gray shirts (officers, blouses), leggings and canvas and black belts, trenching tools. The detailed white force was unable to hold its position, and was driven northward by the hostile blue until the prescribed limit was reached and there taken captive. For one hour the mimic warfare continued. Very realistic to the spectators it seemed, with the Hospital Corps caring for the wounded. The booming of the gun was heard at brief intervals above the rifle shots and the words of command, but it must have proved a happy contrast to the members of Co. L who served in actual warfare a year ago. Lieut. Col. Lee, of the British Army, who remained at the post after the departure of Gov. Roosevelt, was among the spectators who watched with keenest interest this exercise, as he has done every drill which has occurred during his stay.

On Friday evening occurred the Furlough Ball. Under ordinary circumstances this would have been the graduating ball. The dance was held in Memorial Hall. It was the second ball held in the building, the first since the decorations were completed. Mrs. Mills received the guests, among whom were Lieut. Col. Lee, who wore full uniform in honor of the occasion, and the members of the Board of Visitors and their families. The hop card was decorated with a representation of the Battle Monument upon the cover, with the class crests of 1900, 1901 and 1902. Upon the back of the card was a torch.

There was no drill on Friday afternoon, that scheduled, pontoon drill and the signal exercises which were to have taken place, having been omitted.

At 8.30 o'clock on Saturday morning the cadets took up summer quarters in Camp W. H. Smith. The en-

campment is named after the brave young officer who lost his life at Santiago while leading a troop of the 10th Cav. into action.

The furlough class left on Monday morning.

Guard mounting is held after evening dress parade, as was done last summer.

Gen. William Sinclair, a graduate of '57, was among the graduates present at the reunion on Wednesday.

Col. Biddle Porter, Lieut. Buckley, 3d Art., and Lieut. Jewell, a guest of Capt. Bruff, have been among recent visitors at the post.

Capt. Charles F. Mason, Medical Department, on leave; Mrs. Mason, Miss Ethel Mason and Mrs. William Quinton are among guests recently registered at Cranston's hotel, as is also Dr. A. K. Smith, retired.

FROM THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio, Cal., June 8, 1899.

Chaplain Macomber, who has for some time been absent on sick leave, and family returned to the garrison Thursday.

Just before the Sherman cleared for Manila with the 6th Inf. on board, Col. Freeman, accompanied by a number of the officers and ladies, visited Col. Kellogg and officers of the regiment.

An interesting affair of the past few days was the wedding of Lieut. B. H. Dorcy, of the 4th U. S. Cav., and Miss Linda Holliday, of Portland, Ore. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Locke at his residence, 312 Haight street, San Francisco, in the presence of a few intimate friends. The decorations were particularly handsome, and the wedding a very pretty one indeed. Miss Lucille Locke was bridesmaid, and Capt. Lockwood best man.

Mrs. T. C. Jenks and Mrs. A. R. Kerwin are the guests of their father and mother, Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard.

A very charming afternoon tea was given on Friday, June 2, by Mrs. Marshall and her young daughter. The 74th regimental orchestra rendered delightful music during the entire afternoon.

Rev. J. Ford, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. A. Allensworth for a few days.

The regular weekly hop occurred Friday night in the post assembly hall.

Maj. Robert H. Noble, of Gen. Shafter's staff, entertained fifty-eight of the cadets from the Japanese training ship Hiyei Friday morning.

Co. G, 76th Inf., arrived in the garrison a short time ago. The officers and men are delighted with the Presidio and the surrounding country.

Four insane soldiers left Wednesday evening, in charge of a guard of four men, for Washington, to be placed in the Government Asylum. These men came in from Manila on the Grant and Sherman about three weeks ago. Two of them are privates in the 14th Inf., and the other two privates in the 1st Montana Infantry.

The friends of Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Thompson are glad to know that they are not to be stationed on Alcatraz Island, but are to be with headquarters.

A very simple but extremely pretty and attractive wedding occurred at high noon in the little ivy-covered chapel Wednesday. Lieut. L. R. Holbrook, 4th Cav., was united to Miss Henrietta Coffin, of Boise. The bride wore a simple traveling gown of brown cloth, but looked particularly interesting and winsome. She carried a bunch of pink carnations. Her maid of honor, Miss Faulke, was also in street costume. Lieut. Monroe, of the 4th Cav., was best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Oliver P. Miller, ex-chaplain of the 8th California Volunteers. Lieut. and Mrs. Holbrook will go on a short bridal tour, after which Lieut. Holbrook will sail for Manila on the Sheridan. He has made arrangements for his wife to follow by the first steamer to the Orient.

Maj. Coolidge, of the 7th Inf., arrived in the garrison Wednesday morning.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, June 13.

With little flourish of trumpets the work of remodeling the Naval Academy is proceeding in progressive order. The site of the new Armory has been prepared by the removal of Porter Row and the Marine Barracks, and the excavation for the foundations of the bottom of the Severn River is being made by a steam-dredge until a firm foundation is secured for the piling that is to underlie the boat house. Near the boat house, the piling for a section of the new basin has been driven, and work commenced on the removal, bodily, of the two shell crews boat houses, 800 feet westward along the sea-wall. An additional force of carpenters arrived last week, and soon the buildings themselves will rise from their foundations. In the meantime the turf in Oklahoma, the latest addition to the Naval Academy, is being upturned for a new water main that is to furnish the new residences in that section, and the fire brigade with salt water. Besides these, the terrace, in Oklahoma, parallel with the Pistol Gallery, is being lengthened and carried down in a graceful slope to the sea-wall.

Superintendent McNair has issued the detail for summer duty of Naval Academy officers, as follows: Acting Commandant of Cadets, Comdr. Wainwright; relief, Comdr. Knox; assistant to commandant of cadets, Lieut. Comdr. Osterhaus; aid to superintendent, Lieut. Shipley. First detail—June 1 to July 10, Lieut. Comdr. Sharp, Lieut. Comdr. Stoney. Second detail—July 10 to Aug. 20, Lieut. Gove. Third detail—Aug. 20 to Sept. 30, Lieut. Comdr. Dorn. Academic duty—Examination of candidates for admission to Naval Academy, June 12 to 30, and Sept. 1 to 25. Mathematics, Prof. Hendrickson, Prof. Alger, Lieut. Fullam, Lieut. Schell, Lieut. Laws, English, Comdr. Garst, Lieut. Knapp, Prof. Brown, Prof. Willing. Special duty, Comdr. Kearney, engineering Department; Comdr. Moore, buildings and grounds; Surg. DuBois, Passed Asst. Surg. Piggott, medical officers; Prof. Dodge, construction.

Medals have been awarded to naval cadets for successful football kicking as follows, in their order: Frank D. Berrien, Iowa; Hugo W. Osterhaus, Va.; Wm. Norris, Pennsylvania; Charles T. Wade, New Jersey.

A number of Naval Academy graduates of the class of '81 visited Annapolis last week, and paid their respects to Superintendent Adml. McNair. In the party were: D. L. Printiss and wife, W. H. Statton, W. L. R. Emmitt, J. H. Colwell, F. E. Bunts and wife, H. L. Ballentine, Ira McJunkin, L. T. McKee, J. W. Weller,

O. E. Weller, W. G. Ford, A. C. Parson, G. E. Perry, M. Orlopp, W. A. L. Gresham and wife, F. J. Moses and wife, E. M. Harman, A. R. Hasson, C. H. Lauchheimer, J. H. Kimball, E. H. Harrison, J. J. Woodward.

There was a small number of "bilgers" from the Academy at the annual examination. The deficiencies were four in the first class, three in the second, and four in the third. In the cases of the first classmen all were allowed to go on with the condition of making up the amount lacking to secure the necessary 2.50 out of 4 to pass. The other seven were found too deficient to be allowed any further consideration.

In the cases of the three of the second class, a sour theory of some has been upset. The word goes around that officers' sons are big ly favored at the Academy, yet every one of the unfortunates in the second class is the son of a naval officer. The "bilger" is not a hopeless case by any means. Already one has his reappointment in his pocket, and others are looking for them. When once they do get back to the Academy they will, following old rules, be wiser cadets. There are numbers of cases, several notable ones being in the present roster of the cadets, where cadets have failed on their first appointment, and have then re-entered and gone to the very top of their classes as students. The present fourth class of 13 members is composed in part of four cadets who were once in the Academy and were found deficient. It is always necessary, in the Academy routine duties, to have some one cadet in a class in charge of the others. A fourth class man who has had a few months' previous experience is immediately utilized, and given command of the class or squad, and knows how to teach the other cadets the ropes and the steps, and to give many a wise suggestion to the new recruits that have just come aboard.

Miss Georgie Porter, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Theodor Porter, U. S. N., and granddaughter of the late Adml. D. D. Porter, died here Sunday night. She christened the gunboat Annapolis. Chief Machinist Wm. S. Jones, of the gunboat Montgomery, returned to Annapolis Saturday seriously ill.

The resignations of the following cadets have been received from Washington and accepted: W. W. O'Rourke and W. J. Quinlan, of New York, members of the third class, and H. Colvocoresses, New Jersey; L. Moore, Oklahoma, and Cadet John Rogers, second class; Naval Cadet E. P. Enfer, fourth class.

The daily concerts by the Naval Academy band have ended for the summer season. The band went to Princeton on Sunday, returned on Tuesday, and handed in their uniforms on Wednesday. The members of the band will furnish music at Bay Ridge, Deer Park, and several of the Virginia Springs.

Comdr. Richard Wainwright has been directed by Superintendent McNair to perform the duties of commandant of cadets during the absence of Comdr. Hutchins.

Gov. Lowndes states that he will shortly select a site for the captured Spanish gun offered the S. a. e. by the War Department. Several towns are anxious for the trophy, but Hagerstown is the only one to make a formal application. Hagerstown claims it sent more soldiers to the front than any other town in the State, and is, therefore, entitled to the prize. It is thought that either Hagerstown or Annapolis will be selected.

Passed Asst. Surg. Stephen S. White, who died at Juneau, Alaska, on Decoration Day, was formerly stationed at the Academy. While here he successfully performed a skilful surgical operation for appendicitis on Naval Cadet Case, for which he was commended. Surg. White was from Montgomery County, Maryland.

MUST END THE REBELLION.

The following letter, published in the New York "Herald," shows clearly the prevailing sentiment in the community on the Philippine situation:

To the Editor of the "Herald":

I am glad to see that you are advising our Government in the right direction in our contest with the half civilized insurrectionists in the Philippine Islands. We should send an overwhelming force there at once and end the contest. It would be economy in lives lost, financially and in prestige with other nations. It is strange that our authorities cannot see it in the same light that you do. There are many who questioned the advisability of making a conquest of the islands in the first place, but now that our Government has concluded to do so, they think should use all the power necessary and crush the rebellion at once. So pound away with all the vigor you possess and make them take up their responsibility, which will be the means of saving the nation great humiliation. W. H. I. HILLIERSE.

Bordentown, N. J., June 6, 1899.

NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA.

Norfolk, Va., June 2, 1899.

Some days ago the U. S. S. San Francisco came out of drydock, having all the alterations and repairs to her hull complete, save the mark on her stern sheets made by the Spanish shell off Havana. The C. & R. Department of this yard, purposely neglected to repair the wound the San Francisco received in her stern, so that the public may view the same. To-day the Reina Mercedes goes into drydock for general repairs to her hull and parts below the water line. This only relic in the shape of a whole cruiser remaining from Cervera's defeat, is much appreciated at this station, and crowds daily visit the ship. Adml. Farquhar recently issued an order opening the ship to the general public, and the public take advantage of this privilege. At the Hospital Park (the name by which the grounds of the U. S. Naval Hospital here is familiarly known) there was a very large picnic given by the "Gospel Army" last week, and the grounds of the somber hospital presented a unique sight. The training ship Essex is undergoing repairs at this yard and soon we may expect the training ship, Alliance.

FROM HAWAII.

Honolulu, May 30, 1899.

The U. S. transport Sherman, which left San Francisco May 22, in the evening, arrived at Honolulu, May 30. Fine weather and enjoyable journey thus far—will be two days coaling—thence for Manila, due there twenty days later. The accommodations for officers and men are excellent. We have on board Gens. Bates and Grant, Cols. Kellogg, 6th Inf.; Powell, 15th Inf.; Liscomb, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Miner, 6th Inf.; other officers, 6th, 15th, 21st Inf., 4th Cav. All of the 6th Inf. and recruits and detachments of other organizations—1,800 men.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Gen. G. S. Carpenter left Havana, June 8, on the steamer Terry for Puerto Principe. His visit to Havana has been very beneficial to the province which he governs. He takes back with him Gen. Brooke's decrees authorizing public works. Gen. Lope Recio, Civil Governor of the province, sailed with him.

The War Department has received an article published in the Manila "Freedom" of April 22 regarding the preservation of beef. It is as follows: "Maj. William H. Anderson, Chief Commissary, states that the Army storage ship Duke of Sutherland has just finished its delivery of fresh beef to the Commissary. This vessel reached Manila, under command of Capt. Colter, on September 16, 1898. Its cargo of frozen beef had been taken on board in Australia a month previous, so that the beef issued to the soldier yesterday has been in cold storage for over eight months. Soldiers were never furnished a finer quality of beef. It was as fresh and wholesome as it was the day it was prepared in Australia."

It is an interesting fact to know, says the San Juan "News," that the enlisted men in our Porto Rican battalion will make good soldiers, the discipline being very excellent. There are at present 160 who have enlisted from San Juan. These two companies will be formed by an equal division, both to be recruited in time to fill companies of 100 each. They will be officered by four American Captains and each company will have four American Sergeants, leaving openings in each for two sergeants and 12 Corporals, to be filled by the natives who prove themselves worthy of positions. At other points on the island, recruiting stations have been started, 25 men to be recruited at each station. All these men are enlisted to serve to July 7, 1901.

Regarding the skirmish which took place during the seven days' march on Malolos, Philippine Islands, and in which Gen. Funston of the 20th Kansas received all credit, Corpl. Dom, of the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment, writes to friends in Greensburg, Pa.: "Co. I distinguished itself by going to the relief of the artillery. The fire lasted an hour, when the enemy put up a flag of truce. Lieut. Richard Coulter, together with Alfred Rugh and Campbell, of Co. I, 10th Regiment, swam the river and captured 20 prisoners and 50 guns. Over 30 of the insurgents were killed." Alexander Eicher, Jr., says of the incident: "Col. Funston, of the Kansas, had crossed the river below and came running up with a lot of men to find Coulter in possession. He outranked Maj. Bierer, of Uniontown, and took most of the prisoners and guns, but we had the satisfaction of doing the work." Pvt. Henry Coulter, a brother of Lieut. Richard Coulter, brought home to Greensburg the other day the sword captured by his brother from the Captain of the insurgent company on that occasion.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Post.

The final details of getting to work on the fine refrigerating plant to be installed at Manila seem about as far from completion as when the bids were first opened, and it is likely that several weeks will elapse before the contract will be definitely awarded. The struggle for this contract has become not a little embarrassing to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and it is not improbable that the War Department will take the matter out of the hands of contractors and proceed to set up this big establishment on its own hook.

MILITARY LIFE IN MANILA.

There is little danger of our soldiers expatriating themselves in the Orient. American customs and conditions seem to spring up in the Philippines with the swiftness of a tropical plant. To read the columns of a Manila paper like the "American" one would think he were in some real Yankee community. It must be a relief to the home-sick lads in Luzon to be able to read so distinctively an American advertisement as this: "American pastry, pies and cakes of all kinds, baked by an American baker, at Clark's;" or to be told that "Col. Jim Sherwood has opened an elegant café in Cavite." In as contrary juxtaposition as they are found in the American press are discovered the church notices and the police records. The "American's" issue of Sunday, April 23, had in adjoining columns these notices: "Church services in Manila to-day—Chaplain Fleming, of the 1st Colorado Infantry, will conduct services at the Wilson house, No. 4 Calle Solano, San Miguel, at 10:30 a. m. All are invited. Roman Catholic services, with preaching in English, will be held at the Cathedral, Walled City, at 9 o'clock. Chaplain Hart, 3d U. S. Infantry, will conduct the services. At 9:30 a. m. services will be held at the quarters of Co. A, 1st Colorado, conducted by Chaplain Fleming. Soldiers especially invited. Services will be held at 8 p. m. at the Colorado headquarters, No. 68 Calle Alix, Sampaloc.

"Interior Provost Court, Capt. Corriston presiding.—Yesterday was another dull day at police court, though several were up for being drunk and for breaches of the 7 o'clock ordinance. One native, who was drunk, bore the secret charm of the natives, who many years ago believed in the sign of the triangle and cross tattooed on their arm, from the blood of a sacred animal in their old pagan teachings. He was fined \$10 and 20 days." The acting judge referred to is without doubt Capt. F. T. Corriston, of the 13th Minnesota.

There is a flavor of American revival methods in this local item: "You are invited to attend the religious services at the Teatro Filipino, Calle Echague, every Sunday morning at 9:30. Good preaching, hearty singing. Chaplain Stull will preach." This is evidently a misprint, for Chaplain George C. Stoll, of the 1st Montana, Volunteers.

The social needs of the men are catered to, as is indicated by this notice: "Soldiers' Club. It is proposed to start a soldiers' club in town. No entrance fee for the first 100 members. Subscription nominal. For all particulars apply to Dr. Stephens, 10 Escolta."

If any of our men during their leisure hours or furloughs wish musical culture they will be accommodated by Prof. Reichardt, of the 22d U. S. Inf., who makes this announcement: "Prof. Reichardt, Bandmaster of the 22d U. S. Inf., desires a few more pupils in piano and violin. Lessons are given at home of pupils."

That a common peril fails to bring together relatives in distant lands is proved by this: "Jamie Hamill, of Courtland, N. Y., will hear of something to advantage by addressing his cousin, George Duignan, Hospital Corps, 2 Reserve Hospital." Whether Jamie is in the Philippines or back on the old farm is left to conjecture.

Ungrammatical, but exceedingly grateful, no doubt, is the flaring display line, "Meale like you get in America," and truly representative of the up-to-dateness of Uncle Sam is the notice to soldiers to "place their orders at once for the edition of 'Campaigning in the Philippines,'" a sort of "History written while you fight" way of taking time by the forelock.

Navy pilots who previously had in the fashion of the country run their boats according to their own sweet

will were doubtless much taken aback by reading this terse order: "Notice to owners and patrons of steamboats: Steamboats in the Pasig River must run at the most reduced speed possible, when passing small boats, and other steamers with cases or small boats alongside of them. By order of Wm. Braunerreuther, Lieut. U. S. Navy, Captain of the Port."

The intimate friendly tone which characterizes the local American newspaper's obituary finds expression in death notices like this: "The swift running Pasig, which last Thursday claimed another victim for its own in the person of Sergt. Jacob Boyd, a member of the 4th Inf. and a hero of Santiago, gave up his body Friday afternoon. Sergt. Boyd was first duty Sergeant of Co. H, and it was his second term of enlistment in the 4th Inf. He was a popular member of his company, and many a weary hour on the transport Grant was passed pleasantly by his comrades on their voyage to the Philippines listening to his stories of what the regiment passed through while seeing service in Cuba during the late Cuban campaign. His sudden death has cast a gloom over the whole company, who not only respected him as an officer, but who idolized him for his goodness of heart."

The same issue of the "American" announces the forthcoming publication of "The Philippine Monthly Magazine" containing pictures taken on the firing line. So progressive is the American spirit over there that one is almost ready to accept without surprise a daily paper published in the trenches, giving accounts and pictures of the previous day's fight.

STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The second week of the camp of instruction near Peekskill, New York, began on June 17, when the 23d Regiment, under Col. Alexis C. Smith, entered the camp, relieving Squadron A, which had departed for its home station on the morning of the same day after a very profitable week of camp work.

The regiment, 498 strong, arrived at the camp by rail, this being the programme for all the infantry organizations. The 3d Battery, Capt. Rasquin, which left Brooklyn on June 9 to march to the camp arrived at Peekskill on June 11 in excellent condition after its long march. The battery received a warm welcome along the road. The battery numbered 85 officers and men. Capt. Rasquin and his officers are enthusiastic in their applause of the treatment received at Sing Sing, where the village authorities had prepared for the reception of the men and the care of their horses.

In accordance with the new order of things at camp, each battalion of the regiment made a three days' practice march, and had three days of camp drill, at the permanent post.

The battalion under Maj. Case was the first to go out on the practice march, the instruction issued to it being as follows:

"This battalion will march on the Anneville road to a field owned by Mr. Croft about four miles distant, where it will encamp; on the 13th inst. it will break camp and march to Lake Oseawanna, distant about five miles, where it will encamp again. On the 14th inst. it will return to the camp of instruction, leaving Lake Oseawanna at such season as to arrive here without fail before noon. The marches will be conducted as if a hostile force were present or in the near vicinity, with advance and vanguard, flankers, etc. The men will carry their packs, blankets, overcoats and ponchos and twenty pounds of blank ammunition. At the Croft farm and at the lake camp will be regularly pitched; all sanitary measures looked after and rations cooked. As the strength of the battalion will not permit the establishing of a grand guard two or three cosack posts will be established within reasonable distance of the camps. Private property and civilians must be respected and under no circumstances molested; the value of such property destroyed will be charged to the organization. The commanding officer of the battalion will render a detailed report of the operations, accompanied by a topographical sketch of the route taken, and will afford Maj. Bissell, of the 74th Regiment, who will accompany the battalion, with a detachment of the hospital corps of his regiment every facility and all necessary assistance for putting in use and giving a thorough trial to his excrement incinerators. The battalion Quartermaster will make the necessary requisition for transportation, forage, fuel and rations. By order of Col. Smith."

Similar instructions were issued the 2d Battalion under Maj. Stokes.

While one battalion was out on the practice march the other was busy in camp with routine drills and ceremonies. The practice march naturally demonstrated to the men many things they were before ignorant of, and especially concerning the proper adjustment of packs, the necessity of comfortable shoes. It was the beginning of the new instruction, and there were naturally a number of shortcomings that will be corrected in the future. The men were in heavy marching order, and went by easy stages, resting ten minutes each hour, and taking three hours to cover the first camp four miles away. Six baggage wagons, carrying camp equipage, went with the battalion. As soon as the ground was reached work was begun on establishing the camp, putting up tents, digging ditches, etc. The Commissary Department in the beginning was not prompt in supply rations to the hungry men. This service improved with experience. The men entered heartily into the new instruction and deserve credit for their performance of duty. The battery men aside from their camp drills also had practice in firing their field pieces with service charges.

Gov. Roosevelt visits the camp each week so as to meet the incoming organizations, and takes great interest in the conduct of the camp and the instruction of the troops. The discipline of the camp has been excellent. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith has been assigned to duty by Gen. Roe, while the 7th Regiment and the 1st Battery are in camp. Gen. Smith has been authorized to take his Assistant Adjutant General, T. J. O'Donohue, and his aides with him. The 7th will arrive at the camp on the afternoon of June 24, and the 1st battery which marches to camp, will arrive there on June 25.

Surg. Wm. G. Bissell, of the 74th New York, who is at present detailed for service at the camp, had on exhibition there some of the crematories for the burning of camp refuse with which he has been experimenting. It is claimed for them that they destroy the excreta by fire without producing any offensive odor. They were examined with much interest by Gov. Roosevelt, Maj. Gen. Roe and other officers present.

Capt. George B. Rhoads, of Co. E, 7th New York, who was killed by a trolley car June 10 was senior Captain in the regiment, and third senior in the State. He had been connected with the regiment since Sept. 7, 1866, and had been detailed Officer of the Day for the camp tour of the regiment on June 17. His death was a great

shock to the command, in which he was very highly esteemed. The funeral was held June 13. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 5th Brigade; Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kipp, Maj. Conover, Maj. Abrams, Capt. Lydecker, Capt. Pike, Capt. Schuyler, Capt. Palmer and Lieut. Horace C. Duval, of the 7th Regiment, were present.

Col. Robert G. Smith, of the 4th Regiment, of New Jersey, has appointed the Rev. Joseph J. McDowell, rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, of Jersey City, chaplain of the regiment.

Adj. Gen. Andrews, of New York, in General Orders, dated June 7, 1899, publishes instructions relative to the forwarding of property returns, which are to be made on or before June 30, and gives the necessary forms to be observed.

The following appointment on the staff of Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, was made on June 5: Comdr. John S. Muckle, Naval force of Pennsylvania, with the relative Naval rank of Captain (Colonel).

The following medical officers recently appointed in the National Guard of Pennsylvania are assigned as follows: Maj. Joseph K. Weaver, Surg., as Brigade Surgeon, 1st Brigade; Maj. George H. Halberstadt, Surg., as Brigade Surgeon, 3d Brigade.

The Brigade Rhode Island Militia is ordered to encamp at the State Camp Ground, Quonset Point, for six days, beginning Monday, July 17, 1899. Brig. Gen. Hiram Kendall, commanding the brigade, will issue the necessary instructions to arrange all details for the marching of all commands from their home stations to the camp, and upon the arrival at Quonset Point, will assume command of the camp. The Quartermaster General will have the camp staked out, the corner pins of each company ten driven in place, and the tents prepared for delivery to each company upon its arrival in camp. Tents for the Commander-in-Chief and staff, brigade and regimental headquarters, will also be pitched. Upon arrival in camp, commanding officers will direct proper details from their companies to obtain their tents from the brigade Quartermaster at the store house when they will be pitched under the direction of a commissioned officer.

Capt. Bertram Tracy Clayton, of Troop C, of New York, who has been elected Colonel of the 14th Regiment, began his military service as a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1882, and graduated as a 2d Lieutenant, 11th Infantry, and later resigned. He entered the National Guard as Adjutant of the 13th Regiment May 12, 1890. Was 1st Lieutenant of Co. H, Oct. 25, 1892; Captain of Co. I in December of the same year, Engineer Officer on the staff of Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade July 17, 1893; and Captain of Troop C, Jan. 20, 1896. Maj.-elect Clayton commanded Troop C in the United States service, from May 20 to Nov. 23, 1898.

Despite the fact that a battalion of Kentucky State Guards in command of Col. Williams was on duty to preserve law and order and protect a prisoner and witnesses at Manchester, Ky., "Tom" Baker, leader of his faction in the Baker-Howard feud, which has cost six lives and thousands of dollars, was shot dead before the Court House, June 11, while under the protection of the military. Sheriff Beverly P. White, from whose house the fatal shot was fired, and several of his friends were at once placed under arrest by Col. Williams.

The Carnochan trophy match was shot at Creedmoor June 10, by teams from each company of the 7th New York, with the exception of Co. E, who out of respect to their dead Capt. Geo. B. Rhoads, "who was killed by a trolley car," did not compete.

This match is open to teams of six men from each company, distances, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance positions, standing at 200, kneeling at 300, prone at 500, and any at 600 yards. No time limit; teams must not practice at Creedmoor previous to the match prize, a trophy presented by Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, which will become the property of the company winning it three times, not necessarily consecutive, this trophy having been won three times by Co. G, Lieut. Carnochan has offered another one under the same conditions; to-day was the first competition for the new trophy. Following are the names and total scores of the winning team, which was Co. G:

Names.	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Capt. W. J. Underwood.	28	30	26	28	112
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	28	26	32	31	117
Sergt. J. M. Moe.	29	27	30	25	111
Lieut. H. E. Crall.	28	29	33	30	120
Pvt. W. H. Palmer, Jr.	31	30	33	29	123
Pvt. Wm. Stillwell, Jr.	24	25	30	26	105

Totals 168 167 184 169 688

Following are the scores of the other companies:

Companies.	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
A	155	149	175	163	642
B (5 men)	142	122	189	148	551
C	175	157	181	171	684
D	170	155	162	144	631
E	165	151	170	159	645
F	149	131	196	121	537
G	159	168	179	159	665
H	156	145	165	161	627

Col. Quincy Gilmore, of the 2d Regiment of New Jersey, on June 13 appointed the following members of his staff: Frederick Gillyson, Adj.; Jacob M. Coward, O. M.; Dr. Richard R. Rogers, Jr., Surg.; the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, Chaplain; Richard B. Reading, Inspector of rifle practice, and Charles W. Irwin, Pamy. The Governor also issued commissions to Lieut. Col. De Hart and Maj. Dennis F. Collins, both of the 2d Regiment and both of Elizabeth.

THE DEAD AT SAMOA.

The recovery of the heads of the bodies of the slain at Apia, April 1, and the interment that followed is thus described by the New Zealand "Herald," which had a correspondent on the spot: "Late on the night of April 1, Tamasese, the Vice-king, went out with about 350 Malleton warriors to search the battlefield for the missing officers and men, and early on Sunday morning they brought in the bodies of seven men. Lieut. Freeman, Lieut. Lansdale, and Ensign Monaghan were headless. The rebels recognizing them as chiefs had decapitated them. This may cause a thrill of horror and repulsion, but it is Samoan custom to cut off the heads of those slain in battle, and has been the custom of many nations. Was not the head of Gen. Gordon cut off when Khartoum fell to the Mahdi? The ears were taken from the dead sailors, and it is supposed that both ears and heads were taken to Mataafa."

"There were seven dead bodies lying at the American Consulate on Sunday morning, three officers and four men. They were buried that day at Mulaau, where already four of our sailors have found their resting place."

All Apia followed the sad funeral. The American chaplain read the English burial service over the common grave, for officers and men were buried in coffins in one place. The French priests chanted their prayers and the American bugler standing by the grave sounded "The Last Post." The coffins were thick with flowers. King Malletto Tanu sent wreaths for each body, and many an Apia woman gathered flowers to throw on the coffins. So English and Americans, officers and men, lie together beneath the palms on ancient Muliannu, and it is to be hoped that around their graves, instead of the rude thatched houses of the king's village, there will in time spring up lovely homes for American and English residents, who know no wars of rebels and no power of savage kings."

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. Baltimore, Md. Repairing.
BEAR, Lieut. D. H. Jarvis. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. Newbern, N. C.
CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Baltimore, Md.
CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.
FORWARD, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md., repairing.
FESSENDY, Capt. D. B. Hodgson. Detroit, Mich.
GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake. Galveston, Texas.
GOLDEN GATE, Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Charleston, S. C.
HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fingar. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. Boston, Mass.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.
MCLEANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Port Tampa, Fla.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. G. E. McConnell. New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
MCCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. Seattle, Wash.
NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. En route to St. Michael, Alaska. Address care Department.
ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall. Baltimore, Md., repairing.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. En route to Sitka, Alaska. Address care Department.
RUSH, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. C. T. Brian. New Orleans, La.
THETIS, Lieut. A. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. B. Bennett. Portland, Me.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.
WASHINGTON, Lieut. W. S. Howland. Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

WEST POINT ATHLETICS.

The Scranton (Pa.) Republican says: "Captain D. L. Tate, of the 3d U. S. Cav., was a very interested spectator at the Scranton baseball park last week, while on a visit to former Congressman J. A. Scranton. Capt. Tate, who is a clever all-around athlete himself, is very much interested in outdoor sports. To Capt. Tate's enthusiasm and herculean efforts while he was an instructor at West Point, is almost entirely due the present prominence of the West Point cadets in outdoor sports, especially football and baseball, where they are exceptionally strong. It was while Capt. Tate was serving as tactical officer at the Military Academy that the cadets first began to attract attention in this way."

Several new rooms are being added to the Dewey Hotel, Washington, D. C., and instead of the rooms being numbered several of them will be named Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Schley, Grosvenor, Henderson, Burrows, Hichborn and Corbin. The Verne Martin furniture for these rooms, now being made in Grand Rapids, Mich., is the most beautiful furniture that could be selected for any apartment in the United States, and is of the same style as that now in the Dewey Room of the hotel. The chairs, tables, bureau and chiffonier of each suite are decorated with American flags and roses, and have the portraits of the historical characters and their names painted upon them.

Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 21st U. S. Inf., the gallant Lieutenant Colonel of the 69th New York Vol. Inf. during the Spanish-American war and who joined his regiment just before it went to the Philippines, has been distinguishing himself at the engagement at Las Pinas on June 13. The despatches, referring to the murderous fire upon the 21st Infantry, say: Lieut. Donovan encouraged the men under his command by voice and example, exposing himself to the bullets and urging his men to stand firm, even though it meant death. Perceiving the desperate situation of the companies of the 21st, Gen. Lawton and those immediately surrounding him forced their way to the beleaguered band. The impetuous division commander flung himself into the fighting like any private, and his example was followed by Maj. Starr. These officers, with Lieuts. Donovan and Connolly, provided themselves with the rifles and cartridges of wounded men and did some sharpshooting on their own account. In retreating to the wounded to a place of safety, it became Donovan's duty to break through the enemy's flank and lead his men a mile under fire through a thick swamp. As he was uttering the order to march, a Filipino bullet struck his leg, breaking it. His men ran to support him, and would have brought a stretcher; but he waved them back. Bracing himself against a tree, he took a cigar from his pocket and chewed on the end of it. Then, leaning on the shoulders of a Sergeant and a private, he placed himself at the head of his little command and floundered on through the bog.

Referring to the departure of the 1st Company Volunteer Signal Corps from Manila for the United States June 12, Gen. Greely says that this company is relieved by forty-five Regulars, who have been sent in detachments at different times. The cable ship Hooker has sailed from Colombo, and will arrive at Manila about June 25 with two officers and thirty signal men. The Sheridan will carry thirty-five more men for this corps on June 22, and on her arrival Gen. Otis will relieve the 18th and 19th companies, Volunteer Signal Corps, which are the last of the Volunteers of this corps in foreign service.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 999.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following officers, recently appointed, to rank from June 1, 1899, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: 2d Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, to the 1st U. S. Cavalry; 2d Lieut. Charles McClure, Jr., to the 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, to the 23d U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Fitch and Noyes will proceed not later than June 19, 1899, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty. Lieut. McClure will proceed not later than June 19, 1899, to Governors Island, N. Y., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 10.) The officers of the Infantry arm named in the accompanying list, recently promoted, are assigned to regiments as indicated opposite their names, with rank from March 2, 1899: Captains promoted from 1st Lieutenants: Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf. to 18th Inf., Co. K; Stephen M. Hackney, 5th Inf. to 5th Inf.; George W. Martin, 18th Inf. to 18th Inf., Co. A; Edison A. Lewis, 18th Inf. to 18th Inf.; Samuel A. Smoke, 19th Inf. to 19th Inf.; Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf. to 18th Inf. 1st Lieutenants promoted from 2d Lieutenants: Harold B. Fiske, 18th Inf. to 18th Inf.; David E. W. Lyle, 18th Inf. to 18th Inf., Co. D; Bryan Conrad, 18th Inf. to 18th Inf.; Moor N. Falls, 18th Inf. to 12th Inf.; Philip E. M. Walker, 16th Inf. to 3d Inf. The officers who are not assigned to companies by this order will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. Lieut. Moor N. Falls will proceed to join the 12th U. S. Infantry. Lieut. Philip E. M. Walker will remain on duty with the 16th U. S. Infantry, until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, when he will proceed to join the 3d U. S. Infantry. (W. D., June 10.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Post G. M. Sergt. Edward R. Brown, Fort Bayard, N. M.; 1st Sergt. Herman Gunther, Troop D, 7th U. S. Cav., Fort Riley, Kan.; Corp. John Crowley, Co. I, 11th U. S. Inf., Vieques, Porto Rico. (W. D., June 13.)

ARTILLERY CHANGES.

Supplementarily to the changes of station of artillery troops directed in par. 16, S. O. 127, Great Gull Island and Plum Island, N. Y., are constituted subposts of Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Constitution, a subpost of Fort Preble, Me., and North Point, Md., is continued as a subpost of Fort McHenry, Md. (D. E., June 15.)

The post at Sagua de Tanamo not having been abandoned, so much of par. 3, S. O. 88, c. s., from these headquarters, as directs its discontinuance is rescinded. This post will hereafter be supplied by sea from the depots in Santiago. (D. S., May 29.)

Hereafter the Call for Evening Service in the post chapel at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sounded at 5:15 p. m., immediately after Mass Call. The library for enlisted men will be open as follows, Sundays and holidays: From 8 to 10 a. m., from 1 to 4 p. m., and from 7:30 p. m. to tattoo. On other days: From 9 to 11:45 a. m., from 1 to 6 p. m., and from 7 p. m. to tattoo. So much of pars. 31 and 33, S. O. 131, June 6, 1899, as relates to Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., June 12.)

Certain casuals and recruits at Fort Wood, N. Y., will proceed to Cuba and Porto Rico, under charge of 2d Lieut. Hamilton Foley, 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf., by U. S. transport McPherson, sailing June 14, to the recruits of the 5th Cav. and 11th Inf.; Lieut. Foley will join his regiment. (D. E., June 13.)

TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUPORD, At Cienfuegos.
BURNSIDE, At Havana.
CENTENNIAL, Sailed May 15, San Francisco to Manila.
CITY OF PUEBLA, Sailed May 7, Manila to San Francisco.
To go out of commission on arrival at San Francisco.
CLEVELAND, Sailed May 12, Manila to San Francisco.
CROOK, Sailed June 14, Savannah to Havana.
DIXIE, At New York.
GRANT, Sailed May 30, San Francisco to Manila.
HANCOCK, Arrived Manila, May 11.
HOOKER, En route New York to Manila.
INDIANA, In port at Negros, P. I.
INGALLS, At Havana.
KILPATRICK, At New York.
LOGAN, Sailed June 13, Santiago to San Juan.
LEELANAW, Sailed San Francisco to Manila, May 8.
MORGAN CITY, At Manila.
MCCLELLAN, Sailed June 14, San Juan to New York.
MCIPHERSON, Sailed June 19, New York to San Juan.
MEADE, At New York.
NEWPORT, Sailed June 14, Manila to San Francisco.
OHIO, Sailed June 14, Manila to San Francisco.
PENNSYLVANIA, At San Francisco.
PORTLAND, Out of commission at San Francisco.
ROANOKE, Out of commission at San Francisco.
SEDGWICK, At New York.
SENATOR, At Manila.
SHERIDAN, At San Francisco.
SHERMAN, Sailed May 22, San Francisco to Manila.
ST. PAUL, To go out of commission on arrival at San Francisco.
TACOMA, Sailed April 24, Manila to San Francisco.
TERRY, At Havana.
THOMAS, At New York.
WARREN, At Manila.
ZEALANDIA, (Rechartered), At San Francisco.
VALENCIA (rechartered), At San Francisco.
WYFIELD (chartered June 14), At San Francisco.

STATIONS OF TROOPS AND THEIR COMMANDERS

IN THE DEPT. OF SANTIAGO, JUNE 1, 1899.

District of Santiago.—Commanded by Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V. Headquarters at Santiago.
Santiago.—Headquarters, Band and Cos. C, G, M and mounted Co. A, 5th U. S. Infantry. Col. Richard Combs, 5th U. S. Inf.
Morro Castle.—Co. F, 5th U. S. Infantry. Capt. George P. Borden, 5th U. S. Inf.
District of Mayari.—Commanded by Maj. T. F. Forbes, 5th U. S. Inf. Headquarters at San Luis.
San Luis.—Mounted Cos. E and K, 5th U. S. Infantry. Capt. J. M. T. Partello, 5th U. S. Inf.
Palma Soriano.—Mounted Co. B, 5th U. S. Infantry. 1st Lieut. E. L. Butts, 5th U. S. Inf.
Mayari.—Troop D, 10th U. S. Cavalry.
El Cobre.—Detachment Co. D, 5th U. S. Infantry. Capt. Hunter Liggett, 5th U. S. Inf.
El Caney.—Detachment Co. D, 5th U. S. Infantry. 1st Lieut. G. F. Baltzell, 5th U. S. Inf.
District of Holguin.—Commanded by Maj. J. L. Fowler, 10th U. S. Cav. Headquarters at Holguin.
Holguin.—Troops E and I, 10th U. S. Cavalry. Capt. C. G. Ayres, 10th U. S. Cav.
Gibara.—Troop B, 10th U. S. Cavalry. Capt. J. W. Watson, 10th U. S. Cav.
Banes.—Troop F, 10th U. S. Cavalry. 2d Lieut. H. C. Whitehead, 10th U. S. Cav.
Puerto Padre.—Troop K, 10th U. S. Cavalry. 2d Lieut. H. B. Dixon, 10th U. S. Cav.
District of Guantanamo.—Commanded by Lieut. Col. Mott Hooton, 5th U. S. Inf. Headquarters at Guantanamo.
Guantanamo.—Mounted Cos. H and I, 5th U. S. Infantry. Capt. W. F. Martin, 5th U. S. Inf.
Baracoa.—Mounted Co. L, 5th U. S. Infantry. Capt. W. H. Chatfield, 5th U. S. Inf.
Sagua de Tanamo.—Detachment Co. L, 5th U. S. Infantry.
District of Manzanillo.—Commanded by Col. S. M. Whit-side, 10th U. S. Cav. Headquarters at Manzanillo.
Manzanillo.—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, C and H, 10th U. S. Cavalry. Col. S. M. Whit-side.
Campechea.—Troop G, 10th U. S. Cav. Capt. Guy Carlton, 10th U. S. Cav.
Bayamo.—Troops L and M, 10th U. S. Cavalry. Capt. C. P. Johnson, 10th U. S. Cav.
Nos. 67 to 74, inclusive, issued from Division of Cuba, contains orders and instructions and appointments relating to the civil government.

A Washington correspondent in the service and near the throne writes: "It appears to me we have accomplished very little in the Philippines, and it also looks as if our forts will be depleted to furnish men for Otia."

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., son of Gen. Gilmore, has been appointed a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Regular Army. Capt. Gilmore was a Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers but was mustered out a short time since.

Part of the American naval exhibit of the Paris Exposition will include the models of the several conspicuous warships operating in the Spanish war. Among these will be models now at the Navy Department of the ill-fated Maine, the peerless Oregon and Admiral Dewey's beautiful flagship Olympia. A number of other models representing some of the most formidable ships of the Navy will also be a part of the exhibit.

A cablegram received by the War Department this week gives information that the imperial military maneuvers will take place at Berlin in September. The American Military Attaché has been invited, as usual, to attend, and permission is readily obtainable for other officers who may wish to watch the evolutions as spectators. Invitations are given only on the Emperor's personal initiative.

Capt. W. D. Bell, Assistant Surgeon, of the 71st New York, a very excellent officer, who served with the regiment in Cuba and rendered very valuable service during the campaign, has resigned. Dr. Bell, who is a son of Brig. Gen. Geo. Bell, U. S. A., was under fire repeatedly, and his gallantry was so conspicuous that he was brevetted by President McKinley. He is the only medical officer in the State to receive that distinction. Dr. Bell at one time during the campaign in Cuba had an entire brigade in his care.

It was stated in Washington this week by Gen. Corbin, a member of the Dewey Home Committee, that no word had been received from the Admiral in regard to the proposition, for which subscriptions are now being raised, to present him with a fine residence, and that the committee had no reason to believe the Admiral was opposed to the plan. At any rate, in the absence of word from Admiral Dewey to the contrary, the committee is proceeding earnestly with its work, with every prospect of securing the sum desired.

Rear Admiral Watson arrived, June 15, at Hong Kong, which being on the Asiatic station, he relieved Capt. Barker, who has been acting in charge since the Olympia started for home. Capt. Barker will be detached from the Oregon and directed to return to this country. He will return on the mail steamer, and is expected on his arrival to receive some desirable shore duty after several years of active service ashore and afloat. He has twice commanded the Oregon, and during the war was in charge of the Newark, having been detached as a member of the War Board for this service.

That West Point Cadets are sensitive of their athletic reputation is shown by the eagerness with which a member of the class of '99 writes us that the recent victory of the Academy baseball team over the 7th Regiment's nine was not the first triumph over the latter, as in 1897 the score was 2 to 0 in favor of the Cadets. Our enthusiastic correspondent with true athletic pride adds, "The 7th did not get a hit," which is nothing for the latter to be ashamed of, for Adml. Cervera at Santiago scarcely did any better.

Arrangements have been completed for a football match in Philadelphia next fall between teams from West Point and Annapolis. Dr. J. William White, representing the University of Pennsylvania, tendered the free use of Franklin Field for the game, which was accepted and Nov. 25 selected; 5,000 tickets are to be allowed each Academy, and 5,000 are to be allowed for civilian spectators. The question has been raised as to whether it is advisable to have the cadets compete off their own grounds, some claiming that it would be much better for the two academies to alternate in competing on their own soil, rather than to compete on the outside.

Secretary Long this week selected Miss Elise Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, to christen the practice ship Chesapeake when she is launched by the Bath Ship Building Company on June 20. Miss Long was chosen by the company to act at the ceremonies, but Secretary Long decided to request Miss Bradford to act in her place. There is some probability that the President, who will be in New England next week, will be present at the launch, as well as a number of high officials of the Government. This ship is nearly two-thirds completed, and will serve at the Naval Academy on the next annual cruise.

There is so much doubt as to the correct interpretation of that section of the Naval Personnel act relating to the voluntary retirement of officers, that an opinion on the subject has been asked of the Judge Advocate General by the Navigation Bureau, which will be rendered next week. The law provides that the number of natural vacancies occurring during the year ending June 30 above the grade of junior lieutenant shall not exceed forty, and, where there are fewer vacancies than these, officers who apply may be placed on the voluntary retired list to make up the difference. A question also arises respecting the procedure that should be followed in selecting officers to make this voluntary application for retirement, it being doubtful whether or not all the seniors should be taken. If the Department should hold that the senior officers shall have preference, the result might be to retire a larger number from one grade than might be desired. There are now on file at the Navy Department over twenty applications, nearly all of which were printed in the Journal last week, but as thirty-one natural vacancies have occurred above the rank of junior lieutenant in the past year, it is held by the officials, in the absence of an opinion on the question, that there can be only nine officers, and perhaps fewer, retired of those who have applied. Judge Advocate General Lemly is now preparing an opinion in which it is believed he will hold that certainly not more than nine officers may be taken from the list of applicants and placed on the retired list.

RANK AND RETIREMENTS IN THE NAVY.

We continue the list commenced last week showing the order of rank, and the date of retirement, of the officers of the line of the U. S. Navy. The first figure following each name shows the month, the second figure the day of the month and the third the year of retirement:

Lieutenant Commanders (170).
 J. S. Ogden, 12, 10, '08.
 Geo. Cowie, 4, 28, '08.
 Chas. P. Howell, 1, 18, '10.
 Chas. P. Perkins, 2, 18, '10.
 Chas. G. Bowman, 10, 15, '10.
 W. P. Potter, 10, 12, '10.
 W. H. Beecher, 4, 2, '10.
 W. H. Harber, 9, 24, '11.
 J. B. Briggs, 3, 1, '11.
 N. E. Mason, 10, 14, '12.
 A. P. Nazro, 12, 3, '12.
 W. W. Kimball, 1, 9, '10.
 W. P. Day, 9, 30, '10.
 John C. Wilson, 7, 15, '11.
 Uralah R. Harris, 9, 24, '11.
 R. G. Davenport, 1, 11, '11.
 R. B. Barry, 10, 20, '11.
 H. Winslow, 9, 22, '10.
 W. H. Turner, 1, 28, '10.
 G. P. Colvocoresses, 4, 3, '00.
 Chas. E. Colahan, 10, 25, '11.
 W. Kellogg, 1, 12, '11.
 Albert G. Berry, 9, 16, '13.
 John A. Norris, 12, 2, '09.
 W. H. Driggs, 8, 31, '09.
 N. J. K. Patch, 5, 6, '10.
 T. S. Phelps, Jr., 1, 7, '10.
 Karl Rohrer, 1, 28, '10.
 J. A. H. Nickels, 1, 12, '11.
 C. K. Curtis, 4, 25, '11.
 Theodor Porter, 12, 14, '10.
 D. D. V. Stuart, 9, 15, '09.
 J. H. Moore, 2, 18, '11.
 Chas. A. Adams, 5, 28, '08.
 Kossuth, Niles, 6, 14, '11.
 D. H. Mahan, 3, 23, '11.
 W. P. Low, 1, 26, '11.
 Nelson T. Houston, 8, 3, '11.
 J. H. Perry, 8, 31, '04.
 W. B. Bayley, 9, 9, '07.
 Albert F. Dixon, 12, 22, '11.
 J. P. Mickey, 5, 26, '07.
 S. C. Richmond, 1, 13, '11.
 S. P. Comly, 7, 13, '11.
 H. O. Hattenhouse, 6, 9, '13.
 R. C. Peck, 7, 12, '11.
 John Hubbard, 5, 19, '11.
 Alex. McCrackin, 6, 29, '12.
 G. L. Dyer, 8, 26, '11.
 Lewis C. Helmer, 1, 29, '11.
 Martin E. Hall, 9, 19, '09.
 Edw. M. Hughes, 1, 28, '11.
 H. F. Flickbohm, 3, 23, '11.
 J. R. Murdoch, 2, 13, '13.
 Hugo Osterhaus, 6, 15, '13.
 John B. Collins, 1, 20, '12.
 C. E. Vreeland, 3, 10, '14.
 Corwin P. Rees, 9, 4, '10.
 A. C. Dillingham, 6, 3, '10.
 G. F. W. Holman, 10, 28, '10.
 Nathan Sargent, 10, 29, '11.
 L. L. Reamey, 2, 15, '11.
 James H. Bull, 6, 13, '14.
 G. A. Merriam, 10, 28, '11.
 John H. Milton, 10, 20, '10.
 Wm. Kilburn, 7, 4, '10.
 W. H. Nauman, 2, 6, '09.
 Jacob J. Hunker, 8, 1, '11.
 Geo. W. Ments, 7, 1, '11.
 S. A. Staunton, 10, 7, '12.
 Aaron Ward, 10, 10, '13.
 C. W. Bartlett, 8, 11, '12.
 Chauncey Thomas, 4, 27, '12.
 Wm. A. Marshall, 10, 17, '11.
 Wm. M. Irwin, 11, 13, '11.
 G. C. Hanus, 4, 27, '10.
 John E. Roller, 12, 20, '18.
 Francis E. Green, 7, 1, '15.
 Carlos G. Calkins, 9, 16, '12.
 Wm. P. Elliott, 9, 17, '13.
 H. H. Barroll, 5, 22, '12.
 Wm. E. Sewell, 11, 16, '13.
 Henry McCrea, 12, 1, '13.
 Ed. F. Qualtrough, 10, 30, '12.
 James C. Cresap, 12, 20, '11.
 J. H. Sears, 1, 6, '17.
 Asher C. Baker, 12, 18, '12.
 W. H. H. Southerland, 7, 10, '14.
 Lucien Young, 3, 31, '14.
 Jesse M. Roper, 10, 29, '13.
 Chas. E. Fox, 10, 20, '13.
 J. C. Fremont, 4, 19, '13.
 Albert Meritz, 3, 28, '43.
 Rogers H. Galt, 8, 11, '12.
 V. L. Cottman, 2, 13, '04.
 F. E. Sawyer, 9, 14, '13.
 W. H. Schuetzke, 7, 18, '15.
 Thos. B. Howard, 8, 10, '16.
 Walter C. Cowles, 7, 11, '16.
 A. M. Knight, 12, 16, '16.
 C. J. Badger, 8, 6, '15.
 S. W. B. Diehl, 9, 20, '13.
 R. F. Nicholson, 12, 15, '14.
 S. C. Lemly, 14, '15.
 Ed. B. Underwood, 3, 5, '15.
 W. F. Halsey, 4, 11, '15.
 F. A. Wilner, 8, 19, '13.
 Henry Morrell, 8, 16, '15.
 C. B. T. Moore, 7, 29, '15.
 Ten Eyck, D. W. Veeder, 8, 31, '16.
 Almed Reynolds, 9, 7, '15.
 J. M. Robinson, 11, 12, '15.
 John K. Barton, 5, 2, '13.
 Robert G. Denig, 5, 22, '13.
 George H. Peters, 9, 22, '16.
 B. A. Fiske, 6, 13, '16.
 F. H. Holmes, 9, 9, '14.
 John F. Parker, 4, 21, '15.
 Hamilton Hutchins, 12, 12, '16.
 J. M. Bowyer, 6, 19, '15.
 John C. Colwell, 8, 10, '18.
 W. R. A. Rooney, 1, 1, '16.
 Edward J. Dora, 1, 12, '16.
 Bernard O. Scott, 1, 30, '18.
 George B. Ransom, 6, 28, '13.
 Wm. C. Eaton, 2, 4, '13.
 A. B. Canaga, 11, 02, '12.
 Abraham V. Zane, 8, 14, '12.
 J. R. Edwards, 7, 9, '13.
 J. M. White, 2, 4, '15.
 H. T. Cleaver, 5, 4, '14.
 A. B. Willits, 2, 21, '15.
 J. P. S. Lawrence, 8, 6, '14.
 E. S. K. Reeves, 11, 26, '14.
 York Noel, 3, 20, '16.
 A. C. Hodgson, 7, 10, '15.
 James M. Helm, 12, 16, '17.
 Wm. G. Cutler, 9, 22, '16.
 C. McR. Winslow, 7, 29, '16.
 Charles Laird, 2, 10, '16.
 N. R. Usher, 4, 7, '17.
 Walter S. Hughes, 9, 27, '14.
 Fidelio S. Carter, 6, 26, '15.
 F. F. Fletcher, 11, 23, '17.
 Alex. Sharp, Jr., 11, 8, '17.
 Harry H. Hosley, 11, 9, '17.
 F. E. Beatty, 11, 20, '15.
 Moses L. Wood, 8, 12, '16.
 John A. Shearman, 7, 24, '16.
 R. M. Doyle, 5, 5, '15.
 Geo. M. Soney, 10, 9, '14.
 F. W. Coffin, 9, 8, '14.
 Wythe M. Parks, 9, 8, '18.
 Harry M. Hodges, 6, 21, '17.
 Wm. B. Caperton, 6, 30, '17.
 Jas. T. Smith, 2, 25, '17.
 Frank B. Bailey, 6, 29, '13.
 Geo. S. Williams, 2, 21, '15.
 W. F. Worthington, 3, 8, '17.
 W. N. Little, 12, 31, '14.
 E. R. Freeman, 12, 8, '15.
 T. F. Burdette, 11, 22, '16.
 T. H. Eldridge, 7, 14, '14.
 E. T. Warburton, 6, 9, '17.
 H. C. Gearing, 6, 9, '17.
 T. M. Potts, 11, 1, '17.
 W. H. Allen, 11, 9, '18.
 B. T. Walling, 2, 4, '17.
 Clifford J. Boult, 8, 13, '16.
 J. H. Sears, 1, 6, '17.

Lieutenants (300).

R. I. Reid, 7, 11, '14.
 W. F. Fullam, 10, 20, '17.
 H. M. Witzel, 1, 16, '20.
 R. T. Hall, 11, 5, '20.
 A. G. Winterhalter, 10, 5, '18.
 J. M. Orchard, 9, 4, '19.
 J. N. Jordan, 9, 11, '17.
 A. F. Fechteler, 9, 1, '19.
 T. M. Brumby, 11, 20, '17.
 E. E. Wright, 9, 9, '18.
 Albert Gleaves, 1, 1, '20.
 J. P. Parker, 9, 25, '17.
 B. W. Hodges, 4, 14, '18.
 H. O. Dunn, 5, 29, '19.
 A. W. Dodd, 7, 12, '18.
 G. W. Denfeld, 8, 13, '18.
 A. W. Grant, 4, 14, '18.
 H. W. Harrison, 12, 19, '17.
 V. S. Nelson, 12, 21, '17.
 W. S. Benson, 9, 25, '17.
 W. V. Bronaugh, 8, 20, '17.
 F. M. Bostwick, 4, 13, '19.
 J. H. Oliver, 1, 15, '19.
 H. M. Dombaug, 1, 24, '18.
 S. Cook, 6, 16, '18.
 T. S. Rodgers, 8, 18, '20.
 F. J. Schell, 8, 30, '19.
 J. G. Quinby, 8, 11, '21.
 J. H. Glennon, 2, 11, '19.
 P. J. Werlich, 1, 16, '19.
 W. R. Bush, 10, '19.
 H. S. Knapp, 6, 27, '18.
 W. L. Rodgers, 2, 14, '22.
 R. C. Smith, 7, 16, '20.
 R. S. Griffin, 9, 27, '19.
 A. N. Wood, 3, 10, '19.
 E. Lloyd, Jr., 7, 20, '19.
 G. W. McElroy, 3, 19, '20.
 H. P. Huse, 12, 3, '20.
 R. M. Hughes, 1, 28, '21.
 J. M. Atwater, 9, 16, '19.
 J. M. Holcombe, 9, 28, '18.
 W. L. Burdick, 12, 1, '18.
 F. W. Bartlett, 8, 15, '18.
 F. C. Bleg, 4, 27, '18.
 H. Kimmell, 11, 10, '22.
 H. Gage, 11, 9, '18.
 J. L. Gow, 5, 12, '18.
 G. R. Clark, 3, 20, '19.
 G. H. Stafford, 7, 17, '18.
 A. G. Rogers, 12, 25, '21.
 W. B. White, 3, 23, '21.
 G. E. Burd, 4, 27, '19.
 J. H. Shipley, 3, 20, '20.
 J. E. Craven, 11, 24, '20.
 J. H. Hetherington, 11, 21, '18.
 J. J. Knapp, 10, 29, '19.
 A. C. Almy, 11, 9, '18.
 W. M. McFarland, 8, 5, '21.
 J. Hood, 12, 3, '21.
 B. C. Bryan, 8, 16, '20.
 L. M. Garrett, 5, 22, '19.
 C. H. Marsh, 7, 27, '20.
 C. A. Carr, 7, 26, '18.
 J. B. Blish, 9, 8, '22.
 C. W. Jungen, 3, 27, '21.
 C. H. Harlow, 9, 8, '20.
 W. A. Gill, 1, 8, '21.
 T. H. Ryan, 7, 8, '19.
 H. P. Norton, 11, 4, '17.
 W. J. Sears, 10, 10, '20.
 J. Gibson, 2, 23, '18.
 E. H. Scribner, 10, 10, '16.
 F. M. Bennett, 5, 7, '19.
 A. Bell, 2, 8, '20.
 J. A. Dougherty, 9, 8, '19.
 D. P. Menefee, 3, 14, '20.
 John B. Bernadon, 11, 14, '20.
 J. H. Gibbons, 1, 7, '21.
 T. Snowden, 8, 12, '19.
 M. Bevington, 10, 28, '20.
 E. H. Tillman, 10, 28, '20.
 C. Carter, 6, 13, '17.
 J. M. Pickrell, 8, 3, '19.
 G. R. Bowers, 1, 21, '20.
 G. R. Salisbury, 3, 2, '17.
 R. F. Lopez, 3, 31, '19.
 F. W. Kellogg, 7, 26, '19.
 J. L. Purcell, 5, 31, '18.
 R. O. Bitter, 5, 3, '21.
 S. H. Leonard, Jr., 1, 29, '18.
 H. Phelps, 2, 10, '21.
 F. W. Hough, 11, 2, '21.
 A. C. Foundation, 9, 1, '22.
 H. A. Ackerman, 7, 12, '21.
 L. D. Miner, 1, 14, '21.
 T. G. Dewey, 2, 10, '21.
 H. Rodman, 1, 6, '21.
 J. A. Hoogewerf, 11, 27, '22.
 E. E. Capehart, 2, 18, '21.
 H. B. Wilson, 2, 23, '23.
 G. P. Blow, 10, 23, '22.
 G. Knemmerling, 5, 15, '20.
 K. McAlpine, 5, 16, '22.
 C. H. Mathews, 1, 10, '21.
 Devitt C. Redgrave, 4, 10, '10.
 W. W. White, 9, 23, '20.
 B. C. Sampson, 2, 13, '20.
 S. Arnold, 7, 11, '18.
 M. A. Anderson, 10, 13, '19.
 E. Theiss, 10, 2, '22.
 S. S. Wood, 8, 7, '23.
 G. W. Brown, 2, 30, '20.
 W. B. Fletcher, 1, 7, '24.
 W. H. Chambers, 10, 16, '20.
 M. Johnston, 12, 7, '22.
 C. E. Rommel, 7, 12, '24.
 W. B. Whitteley, 7, 13, '22.
 J. L. Jayne, 5, 30, '25.
 J. G. Doyle, 5, 9, '22.
 A. L. Key, 7, 30, '22.
 W. L. Howard, 1, 10, '22.
 W. R. M. Field, 7, 2, '24.
 E. A. Anderson, 7, 10, '22.
 J. M. Poyer, 9, 18, '23.
 H. G. Leopold, 2, 27, '21.
 B. Higgins, 9, 16, '20.
 J. C. Leonard, 6, 12, '21.
 W. P. Winchell, 4, 5, '21.
 C. P. Eaton, 5, 13, '26.
 J. M. Elliott, 9, 4, '21.
 C. W. Dyson, 12, 2, '23.
 H. George, 4, 16, '25.
 F. L. Chapin, 6, 16, '25.
 W. C. Herbert, 3, 14, '23.
 A. S. Calstead, 12, 17, '23.
 J. E. Palmer, 6, 14, '23.
 H. A. Field, 7, 2, '24.
 C. M. Knepper, 12, 10, '23.
 C. S. Williams, 10, 7, '25.
 A. M. Beecher, 2, 7, '25.
 F. K. Hill, 3, 29, '23.
 R. Welles, Jr., 12, 7, '24.
 J. D. McDonald, 11, 1, '25.
 W. O. Holme, 12, 5, '21.
 H. E. Farneter, 4, 10, '23.
 P. Jones, Jr., 11, 14, '23.
 W. R. Rhoademaker, 2, 10, '25.
 I. K. Seymour, 3, 18, '25.
 C. M. Fahn, 12, 12, '24.
 C. P. Plunkett, 2, 15, '26.
 H. H. Whitteley, 8, 12, '23.
 A. C. Diessenbach, 12, 18, '24.
 T. C. Fenton, 1, 29, '25.
 V. O. Chase, 7, 28, '23.
 G. R. Slocum, 9, 14, '26.
 W. G. Miller, 12, 31, '26.
 G. W. Kilmer, 1, 4, '26.
 J. P. McGuinness, 9, 22, '26.
 J. Strauss, 11, 16, '23.
 C. S. Stanworth, 7, 28, '26.
 R. L. Russell, 11, 24, '26.
 H. A. Blapham, 2, 10, '37.
 A. Rust, 7, 12, '24.
 G. R. Evans, 2, 23, '25.
 E. W. Eberle, 7, 17, '26.
 W. M. McCormick, 10, 10, '24.
 G. Tarbox, 2, 7, '26.
 W. V. Gilmer, 5, 21, '25.
 R. E. Coonts, 6, 11, '26.
 W. H. G. Bullard, 12, 6, '28.
 W. A. Edgar, 4, 8, '26.
 J. W. Oman, 8, 15, '26.
 P. Andrews, 3, 31, '26.
 W. H. Faust, 10, 24, '26.
 H. K. Hines, 12, 20, '26.
 Ryland D. Tidale, 8, 28, '28.
 S. M. Strite, 6, 2, '28.
 G. F. Cooper, 9, 26, '26.
 E. T. Witherspoon, 11, 8, '26.
 J. S. McKean, 5, 30, '26.
 C. H. Hayes, 1, 7, '26.
 H. W. Jones, 9, 10, '23.
 W. W. Bush, 12, 23, '26.
 R. C. Decker, 12, 28, '26.
 M. L. Bristol, 4, 17, '30.
 B. W. Wells, Jr., 2, 23, '30.
 A. McCull, 6, 10, '29.
 L. C. Bertolette, 7, 4, '28.
 G. W. Logan, 10, 30, '30.
 E. Monie, Jr., 9, 10, '28.
 H. F. Bryan, 5, 3, '27.

A. P. Niblack, 7, 26, '21.
 W. Truxton, 3, 8, '23.
 S. Morgan, 7, 10, '21.
 F. J. Hessel, 2, 7, '22.
 H. Hall, 11, 22, '23.
 E. Simpson, 9, 16, '22.
 W. C. P. Muir, 3, 12, '21.
 E. F. Lelper, 10, 23, '20.
 T. W. Kinkaid, 2, 27, '22.
 J. H. Alldredge, 12, 15, '21.
 J. H. Rohrbacher, 9, 18, '20.
 L. S. Van Duser, 6, 29, '23.
 W. W. Buchanan, 2, 28, '20.
 W. S. Sims, 10, 16, '20.
 M. C. Gorgas, 6, 23, '21.
 C. A. E. King, 8, 7, '20.
 L. S. Van Duser, 6, 29, '23.
 W. W. Buchanan, 2, 28, '20.
 A. N. Mayer, 3, 8, '21.
 F. R. Brainard, 9, 10, '20.
 W. E. Safford, 12, 14, '21.
 W. J. Maxwell, 4, 3, '21.
 F. Swift, 7, 30, '19.
 W. S. Sims, 10, 16, '20.
 J. F. Luby, 7, 30, '20.
 L. J. Clark, 2, 22, '24.
 A. T. Long, 4, 9, '28.
 E. H. Durell, 11, 17, '28.
 A. H. Scates, 4, 14, '30.
 F. H. Brown, 11, 17, '28.
 C. M. Stone, 10, 4, '28.
 T. Washington, 8, 6, '27.
 F. Broughter, 1, 14, '31.
 A. H. Davis, 9, 22, '28.
 G. H. Burridge, 6, 14, '30.
 V. Rine, 12, 8, '27.
 F. Marble, 12, 24, '27.
 F. Marble, 9, 1, '29.
 A. H. Robertson, 12, 14, '29.
 C. B. Morgan, 10, 20, '29.
 W. M. Crose, 2, 8, '29.
 J. F. Hubbard, 7, 2, '29.
 M. L. Miller, 9, 25, '28.
 L. H. Chandler, 8, 17, '31.
 O. W. Koester, 5, 8, '28.
 G. N. Hayward, 5, 25, '28.
 S. S. Robinson, 5, 10, '29.
 H. K. Benham, 7, 30, '29.

Formerly engineer officer. Transferred to line by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1899.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. L. L.—President McKinley has made 14 appointments at large to West Point.

F. W. K.—Before appointed a Post Quartermaster Sergeant in the Army an applicant must have served in the Army. The recommendation of commanding officers influence the order of appointment.

E. E.—Write to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C., for full information as to the extra pay. You seem to be entitled to the two months' extra pay provided in the act approved March 3, 1899.

L. O. asks the number of vacancies existing in the rank of 2d Lieutenant in the line of the Army at present time. Answer—All appointments allowed have been designated, consequently no vacancies.

INQUIRER asks: (1) Are appointments made in the Marine Corps, outside those cadets who are assigned to the corps from among those who graduated from Annapolis? If so, how many vacancies are there now? (2) Was not a special provision made for Volunteers who desired appointment? Answer—(1) Yes, and there are at present about 70 vacancies. (2) Yes.

OLD SOLDIERS.—There is no law which precludes a retired enlisted man from holding a position under the Government. Many do.

H. M. B.—Address Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and state case.

LONGEVITY asks: What is the present status of what is known as the "longevity claims" that Judge Pettis has in charge? Answer.—There is no law now in effect authorizing payment of these claims, but an effort will be made at next Congress to secure a law authorizing this payment.

SEVERAL INQUIRERS.—Discharge by purchase under A. R. 144, is only to be effected in times of peace. See the first words of the paragraph.

A.—Section 1244, Revised Statutes, authorizes the President to retire from active service, at his discretion, any officer who has served 45 years as a commissioned officer, or is 62 years old.

VEDADO.—Enlisting under an assumed name is not of itself fraudulent. Make affidavit as to your right name, hand it to your company commander and ask him to forward it to the War Department and doubtless authority will be given to make the change on rolls, returns, etc.

F. R.—If re-enlistment is effected within the prescribed limit the service is held to be continuous and the interval will count toward the length of service necessary for retirement.

J. B.—Of the candidates you mentioned two failed, but will be re-examined. In any event, three appointments will be made from Texas. One candidate is yet to be examined. There are not vacancies existing in the Army at the present time to be filled by Volunteers or civilians. The President is making no appointments from 2d Lieutenants from Volunteers or civilians.

L. W. L.—There is no preference that we know of the Army and Marine Hospital Service. The proper course is to make application for appointment through proper military channels, thereby securing the indorsement of your immediate superior officers.

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ADVANCE MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 1899.

Sealed proposals for construction of Timber and Concrete Pier and Timber Crib Jetty at Erie Harbor, Pa., will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., July 12, 1899, and then opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Maj., Engrs.

LADIES, HUNTING A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL EIGHT SUMMER WRAP, WILL FIND THE BETHLE

IMPROVED BY A MAUSER BULLET.

The curious freaks the Mauser bullet has performed in its courages through the systems of fighting Americans in the late wars have resulted in some queer tales. The latest is the experience of Pvt. H. E. Redmond, Co. C, 1st Colorado Volunteer Infantry, who, when he enlisted, stuttered so badly that the recruiting officer came near leaving him off the rolls. Pvt. Redmond was wounded in the battle of Mariquina on March 31. Now his wound is healed and he stutters no more. A Mauser bullet struck him in the face, passed diagonally downward through his mouth and made its exit near the back of the neck. It was considered a frightful wound by the surgeons, but Redmond proceeded to recover even faster than patients with less painful injuries. Now all that can be seen of the wound is a small, livid spot to the left of the nose and above the upper lip. Redmond chews hard tack with the greatest zest and tells stories he has not been able to finish in years on account of his halting speech. He insists that the Mauser bullet carried away his vocal impediment.—New York Sun.

BRAVE HARRY AT MALINTA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

This is a clipping from the San Jose "Mercury," April 22 last, sent me by the author, W. A. Coulter. I feel that it should live in history, as a tribute to a brave and grand soldier, with whom I spent twenty-two years in same regiment. It will please dear Egbert's many friends if you will kindly give it space in the Journal.

"Charge, Egbert! Charge!" came the command,
And springing to the front he leads
The bayonet charge, with sword in hand,
And gives to fame heroic deeds.

They storm the heights, they drive the foe;
Brave Egbert falls with mortal wound,
But on his face no trace of woe:
A hero though his life is doomed.

On far Malinta's bloody field,
Beyond Manila's moated walls,
A hero who would never yield
Except to death, brave Egbert falls.

With battle scars from other wars,
With wounds from Santiago's height,
This hero came from Cuban shores
To fall the foremost in the fight.

Two stars adorn his deeds of fame;
New rank rewards his bright career;
His country now reveres his name,
And blots it with regretful tear.

THE SPIRIT OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

At the 201st commencement of the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia on June 8, the last speaker, Howard M. P. Murphy, spoke on "The Regular Army." He began by telling of Capt. Capron's recognition of his son, killed in the charge at San Juan. After describing the young soldier's death the speaker said: "Round a blazing camp-fire, for it was then night, were laid the bodies of the dead. The face of each was covered with his campaign hat. Capt. Capron walked slowly along the line till he saw by the yellow stripes on the trousers of one that a cavalry officer was lying there. He stopped and took the covering from the face. It was his son. For a moment he gazed unflinchingly on the lifeless features. Then, 'Well done, my boy,' he said, and, replacing the hat, walked on. That is the spirit of the Regular Army."

The speaker then dwelt on the service of the Regulars

in the Civil War. "We are apt to forget it too often in the face of the stupendous Volunteer movements of our great Civil War," said he. "We are wont to allow the ring of the song of the 40,000 marching through Georgia to drown the cheer of the shattered brigades of Regulars, as their old regiments—barely companies by that time—hurled themselves to death at Cold Harbor and Petersburg. When can we forget the conduct of the Regulars in the Spanish War—the thin blue line sweeping undaunted into the hell of the Spanish fire, up the bare hillsides of El Caney and San Juan—the stern roar of our field pieces in the teeth of the leaden storm from the Spanish trenches—the unflinching deaths of Churchman, Blenchley and the other boy officers, who, but a few weeks before, had led the Gray Battalion at the Military Academy, and had turned from the ring of the dance tunes in their graduation hop at West Point to the music of the war bugles, and to a soldier's death? Let us remember," said Mr. Murphy, in ending, "that these are men who are dying—that, to the Regular as to the Volunteer, little children's voices call 'Father,' when the long locked ranks go roaring down to die; and sometimes let us turn aside from our busy forgetfulness to say, with Capt. Capron, 'Well done, my boy!'"

U. S. NAVY VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The progress that is being made on all classes of ships now building for the Navy is given in the monthly report prepared this week by Adml. Hichborn. It shows that three battleships are so far advanced that they may be expected ready for active service by the beginning of next year, and that within a similar period a large number of torpedo craft will also be in service. Of the battleships building the Kearsarge and Kentucky are near completion, and both should have their trial trips early this autumn. The Alabama, which differs materially in battery arrangement, is rapidly nearing completion also, and will be in service within a few months of the Kearsarge and Kentucky. The report, showing the degree of completion of the different vessels, is as follows:

Battleships—Kearsarge, 91 per cent.; Kentucky, 80 per cent.; Illinois, 65 per cent.; Alabama, 85 per cent.; Wisconsin, 70 per cent.; Maine, 6 per cent.; Missouri, not started; Ohio, 5 per cent.

Sheathed cruisers—Albany, 80 per cent.
Monitors—Arkansas, not started; Connecticut, 6 per cent.; Florida, 7 per cent.; Wyoming, 8 per cent.

Torpedo boat destroyers—Bainbridge, 10 per cent.; Barry, 10 per cent.; Chauncey, 10 per cent.; Dale, 7 per cent.; Decatur, 7 per cent.; Hopkins, 19 per cent.; Hull, 19 per cent.; Lawrence, 21 per cent.; Macdonough, 20 per cent.; Paul Jones, 15 per cent.; Perry, 15 per cent.; Preble, 15 per cent.; Stewart, 2 per cent.; Truxton, 3 per cent.; Whipple, 3 per cent.; Worden, 3 per cent.

Torpedo boats—Dahlgren, 97 per cent.; T. A. M. Craven, 94 per cent.; Stringham, 77 per cent.; Goldsborough, 70 per cent.; Bailey, 56 per cent.; Bagley, 8 per cent.; Barney, 8 per cent.; Biddle, 8 per cent.; Blakely, 30 per cent.; De Long, 30 per cent.; Nicholson, 33 per cent.; O'Brien, 33 per cent.; Shubrick, 30 per cent.; Stockton, 29 per cent.; Thornton, 29 per cent.; Tingey, 21 per cent.; Wilkes, 7 per cent.

Training vessel for Naval Academy—Chesapeake, 90 per cent.

Submarine torpedo boat—No. 1 Plunger, 85 per cent.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY ON CERVERA'S FLEET.

After the dinner given by the Hamilton Club of Chicago to Admiral Schley, that officer delivered an informal address on the great battle which ended in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The Admiral began by saying that the encounter was different from any other in naval history, in that the assault was made upon the

head of an advancing column, and he deduced, from the complete success of the attack, that future operations with the same end in view will be conducted as nearly after this plan as possible. Then Admiral Schley entered into details at once more personal and more interesting. "While many persons," he said, "feared that the Spanish fleet was being strengthened, I felt that it being locked up in the harbor was an element of weakness, and I said that if the ships staid there a month the men would become seaisick when the fleet put out to sea. That prophecy was fulfilled. By some mental telepathic influence I felt the night before that Cervera would make an attempt to escape, and I discussed with my Captain the project of coupling up the engines, but I feared that if the enemy came out while we were at work he might get away, and we abandoned the idea." After declaring that the Spanish ships were sighted simultaneously by the lookout men on every ship in the American fleet, the Admiral continued:

"I looked about for the Commander-in-Chief, and, not seeing his ship, I signaled to close in."

Admiral Schley said nothing about the famous "loop," but, after referring to Admiral Sampson's arrival off the surrendered Cristobal Colon, the speaker added: "The Admiral said to me, 'Schley, you take the Oregon and Brooklyn and finish up the business of the day.'"

THE SECOND IMMUNES.

The 2d U. S. Volunteers (Immunized), Col. Hood, whose excellent record was noted in the Army and Navy Journal, June 10, 1899, page 967, will be mustered out at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., June 22. It was mustered into the U. S. service June 26, 1898, and so will lack four days of having been in the service a year. The regiment is commanded by Col. Duncan N. Hood, and not by Col. Pettit (Captain, 1st U. S. Inf.), as has been erroneously stated. The latter officer commanded the 4th Vol. Inf. (Immunized), mustered out at Camp Meade June 8. The 2d Regiment of Volunteers left for Cuba July 28, 1898, and returned to the United States May 20, 1899. While in Cuba, the regiment performed the most effective duty in one of the most thoroughly infected smallpox districts on the island.

The following letter appeared in the local papers of Washington this week:

U. S. S. Brooklyn,
Navy Yard, N. Y., June 11, 1899.

Dear Adml. Schley:

The colloquy published in the New York "Sun" and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred. Very respectfully,

A. C. HODGSON,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

The "Sun" thereupon published this letter:

"Navy Yard, New York, June 14, 1899.

"Paul Dana, Esq., Office of The 'Sun,' New York, N. Y.
"Dear Sir:—I have read the despatch in the New York papers of this morning, giving a letter printed in the Washington "Post," purporting to be from Lieut. Comdr. Hodgson to Rear Adml. Schley, denying the truth of the interview said by the "Sun" to have occurred between Schley and Hodgson relating to the Brooklyn's loop at Santiago. I believe that the letter as printed cannot have been written by Lieut. Comdr. Hodgson, inasmuch as he repeated to me the conversation alluded to in substance in connection with the investigation of the Wainwright Board of Navigators, using it to confirm the position claimed by him for the Brooklyn.

"The letter attributed to him must have been garbled. Yours truly,

L. C. HEILNER,
"Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N."

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direct to the consumer from our distillery at the low price of \$3.60 for four full quarts of Schweyer's Pennsylvania Rye, that cannot be bought elsewhere for less than \$6.00; and our 7 year old Cabinet Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey at \$3.00 for four full quarts that cannot be duplicated for less than \$5.00. We save you all the middlemen's profits, and besides guarantee you absolutely pure whiskey without adulteration.

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DINNIS MCGUIRE'S WHISKY.

From "Donahoe's."

Meagher was full of anecdotes of his famous brigade. One story is too good to be lost. He said he was leading his men to the front in one of the seven days' battles when an aide rode by and announced the news that our army had carried a certain strategic point and several colors. "D'ye hear that, boys?" shouted Meagher. "Our men have won the day and captured the enemy's colors!" "Just as I said that," remarked the General, "a private who was plunging along out of one muddy hole into another looked up at me and said, 'Ah, General, I'd rather hev a pint of Dinis McGuire's whisky now than all the colors of the rainbow.'"

The Philadelphia "North America" quotes the following from a private letter addressed by a high official at Santiago to a friend in Philadelphia: "Affairs in this province are quiet. People are all at work, and if we can keep the disaffection and disorder which exist in other parts of the island out of this section, I think we shall get on all right. It is rather discouraging to see that there is any serious difficulty in the administration of civil affairs in the island, and it will be a pity if the first American attempt at colonial administration should turn out to be a fizzle. Capt. Scott is still doing excellent service. He is one of the most reliable and efficient officers on duty here. The period of hunger and the issue of indigent rations are virtually at an end, and have been in this section of Cuba for some months. Some of the municipalities are in debt and want to be helped out, but the people are comparatively independent and self-supporting. In every town there is a strong demand for schools. Absolutely the only thing that is needed in Cuba is work. Use the public funds for labor, and you will not have to worry about politics or the Cuban army."

The Capt. Scott referred to is a brother of Lieut. J. Hutchinson Scott, who was Executive Officer of the revenue cutter Hudson when she pulled the Winslow out from under the batteries of Cardenas.

The party of Japanese captured and summarily executed by the Russian cavalry on the Liao-Tong Peninsula, on the ground that they were spies, were on a scientific expedition, with little thought of being spies. In the party were eleven professors from Tokio and Kobe.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

No just opinion of the fighting capacity of the Chinese, Lord Charles Beresford thinks, can be founded on their late war with Japan. When the troops were fairly armed they had grossly incompetent leaders. When they had gallant leaders the soldiers were either badly armed or had no ammunition. The men are good enough, but they need capable leaders and honest administration. The Navy seems to be in a hopeless position, and Lord Charles strongly recommended Chinese authorities who asked his advice not to expend any more money for naval armaments, since the work of protecting China demanded rather a military than a naval development. His visits to the arsenals showed him that enormous sums of money were being expended on war material that was absolutely useless. As the Generals, like all authorities in China, only have a nominal salary, they make large profits or squeezes during their command. In order to report an instance, I questioned one of those in command when in Peking. He informed me that he commanded ten thousand men. I ascertained that all he actually commanded was eight hundred. His method is common to China. He receives the money to pay and feed and clothe ten thousand men. If his army was to be inspected, he hired coolies at 54d. a day to appear on parade. This is well known to the inspecting officer, but he receives a douceur to report that he has inspected the army and has found it in perfect order.

STRATEGICAL CHANGES SINCE NAPOLEON.

General v. Schlichting in his "Tactical and Strategic Principles of the Present Day," shows that Napoleon's tactics have grown more obsolete than his strategy, illustrating the point by Austerlitz, Eylau, Friedland, Aspern and Wagram, showing the tactical changes which have been brought about by the progress of time. Before Austerlitz the two hostile armies actually confronted each other for eleven days in such close proximity that the music of the regimental bands of one host could be heard in the camp of the other, and that Napoleon had the opportunity of drawing up his plan of battle in accordance with a very careful examination of the ground. At Aspern the fighting line for the protection of the bridge over the Danube was formed with the forces which were available in such a manner that two villages were strongly occupied by infantry and artillery as points d'appui for the wings, several divisions of cavalry holding the mile and a quarter interval between them, and the center of the line was able to withstand the fire of the enemy for many hours, while a fierce contest was being waged for the possession of the villages on the wings. At Wagram, Massena, unable to mount a horse owing to injuries sustained in a fall, commanded his army corps in the very thickest of the fight from a carriage, where, at a moment when the troops were driven back, he was joined by Napoleon, who was desirous at once of seeing and being seen. It was in this same battle, also on a perfectly open plain, immediately in rear of the fighting line, that the Emperor drew off the whole of his guard from the right wing of the army to the center, under the very eyes of an adversary holding the higher ground overlooking the field of battle.

These and similar instances show the extraordinary inferiority of the firearms of the period as compared with those of the present day; an inferiority which the military student must bear constantly in mind when endeavoring to derive instruction from an examination of the campaigns of Napoleon.

Rafael Ortiz, a native Porto Rican, has been placed in the Minnesota State Penitentiary at Stillwater to serve a life sentence for murdering Pvt. Burke, 67th New York Vol., at Cingas, near San Juan, last February. An altercation occurred in a café, and in the fight Ortiz drew a razor across Pvt. Burke's throat, killing him instantly. The Porto Rican was sentenced to be shot, but President McKinley commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

Do you read the Army Articles in

The Evening Post?

They are regular and absolutely reliable.

PREPARING FOR PEACE.

The "Admiralty Horse Guards Gazette," in connection with the Peace Conference at The Hague, calls attention to the fact that the proposition of the Czar was no sooner communicated to the various governments of Europe than they one and all began to increase, in some cases to very materially increase, the strength of their existing land and sea forces. More remarkable still, the government of the Czar is increasing the army and navy of Russia at a rate unprecedented even in those decades which have seen the organization of hosts compared with which the largest armies ever commanded by Marlborough, Frederick the Great, Savaroff, Wellington, or Napoleon were utterly insignificant. According to late returns, regarded as being perfectly reliable, Russia had in commission at the beginning of this year 18 battle ships, 23 cruisers and 73 torpedo vessels. To the 109,000 tons, to which in the aggregate the displacement of her cruisers amounts, an addition of 26,900 is being made, and the 145,000 tons aggregate displacement of her battle-ships will be increased by new constructions of similar type, aggregating 80,000. Nor are the additions very lately made or now being made to her land forces less considerable. Her artillery is being re-armed with quick-firing guns, strong reinforcements have been hurried into Turkestan and Eastern Siberia, and new corps are being organized. Germany, France, Italy and Austria are straining every nerve to increase their already great armaments and of Great Britain, and even of the United States, the same tale of ever-increasing warlike expenditure might be told as of France and Germany.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE INDIES.

So much of a fictitious and sensational nature has been said and written about yellow fever that it would be strange if relatives and friends of our soldiers in the West Indies have not been unduly worried. To such the following from the Havana "Herald" of June 2 will be reassuring:

"It would seem that there are other diseases dominant in Cuba far worse and more to be feared than yellow fever, so much dreaded in the United States, and the virulence of which is so much exaggerated. Typhoid, typhus and infectious fevers are a great deal more to be feared; yet, these are prevalent in the United States, as well as in Cuba, and do not excite there anything like the concern that 'Yellow Jack' produces. This latter disease has been made a bugaboo without real cause. It is really a disease which, if taken in hand in time, is not so very dangerous, and science has succeeded in treating it successfully in these tropical climates. On the other hand, as any physician can testify, typhus, typhoid and the malignant malaria fevers are difficult to treat and far more dangerous. It is safe to state that pneumonia and other bronchial and lung diseases so well known in the United States carry off, proportionately, more people than does yellow fever in the island of Cuba."

According to the Mandalay "Herald," a boy has been whipped "in a degrading manner" at St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. The aggrieved parent telegraphed to the new rector thus: "Is it a fact my son was made to take off his trousers whilst undergoing caning; if so, I emphatically protest against this barbarity, if not brutality. Am wiring bishop." In answer to the above he received the following curt reply: "Quite true. Results excellent. Await your apology or withdraw boy."

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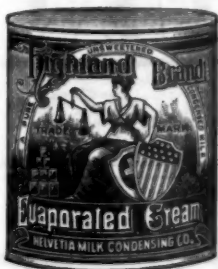
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ANDERSON—To Lieut. and Mrs. James T. Anderson, a daughter, June 6, 1899, at Colorado Springs, Colo.

MARRIED.

CLARK—BELL—At Trenton, N. J., June 8, 1899, Mr. Frederick Hatfield Clark to Miss Anna Perrine Bell, daughter of the late Lieut. James Edward Bell, 1st U. S. Art.

CLARK—PEGRAM—At Providence, R. I., June 6, 1899, Mr. Bruce Clark to Nancy De Wolf, daughter of Mr. John C. Pegram, formerly an Ensign, U. S. N.

KELLY—ODELL—At Newburg, N. Y., June 14, 1899, Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., to Miss Helen Trap-hagen, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

McCASKEY—McCLELLAND—At Beach Creek, Pa., Lieut. W. B. McCaskey, 21st U. S. Inf., to Edna McClelland.

SCHULTZ—MERRIAM—At Washington, D. C., June 8, 1899, Dr. Frank H. Schultz to Ruth, daughter of Capt. Lewis Merriam, U. S. A., retired.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

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SEIXAS—FARQUHAR.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Fred-eric Leigh Seixas to Caroline Howland Farquhar, daughter of the late Maj. Francis Ulric Farquhar, C. E., U. S. A.

SUYDAM—STONE.—At St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, June 10, Esther King Suydam and Ensign Raymond Stone, U. S. N.

DIED.

COLLINS.—At Washington, D. C., June 4, 1899, Mrs. Mary B. Collins, widow of Capt. Chas. O. Collins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., who died Aug. 17, 1848, and sister of the late Rear Adml. Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.

DEWEY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 9, Samuel Dewey, cousin of Adml. George Dewey, U. S. N., and son of Capt. Samuel M. Dewey, 3d U. S. Art., who died Oct. 29, 1813.

GRAY.—At Areibo, Porto Rico, May 30, 1899, Eunice, aged 6 years, youngest daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, 5th Cav. Interment at Cypress Hill, L. I.

HERBERT.—At Bound Brook, N. J., June 9, 1899, Jacob Herbert, Major and Additional Paymaster from November, 1862, to July, 1865.

KELLOGG.—At sea, June 3, 1899, on board the steamship Augusta Victoria, while returning from Europe to the United States, Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright Kellogg, U. S. N.

NICHOLS.—At Manila, P. I., June 10, 1899, from sun-stroke, Capt. Henry E. Nichols, U. S. N.

WHITE.—At Juneau, Alaska, May 31, 1899, P. A. Surg. Stephen S. White, U. S. N.

WOODFORD.—At the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 14, 1899, Julia Evelyn Capen, wife of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

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In the death of Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, U. S. N., Washington loses a figure well known for many years, and the Navy an officer whose abilities have been recognized by the Department in assignments to duty there for several terms.



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The ire of the good people of Brooklyn, New York, has been excited by the closing of the "Shore Road" between the post of Fort Hamilton and the bay, but so far as we understand the matter the closing of the road to the public is a military necessity.

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Biserta, observes an Italian contemporary, is 115 nautical miles from Marsala, 120 from Mazzara, and 100 from Cagliari, which, at fifteen knots an hour, means eight hours' steaming to the former cities, and seven to Cagliari, so that Sicily and Sardinia are commanded by the new port of war. When the men have only to pass a few hours on board, as many as there is standing room for can be embarked, and hence in the case of large vessels—the French have subventioned two steamship lines in the Mediterranean disposing of no fewer than twenty-five large steamers—several thousand men could be embarked on each. Hence within twenty-four hours the French could embark 50,000 men at Biserta, and land them, with everything requisite for a campaign, on the shores of Sicily or Sardinia. The optimists may say, continues the journal, that France has no hostile designs against Italy, but if so, what is the object of making Biserta a great port of war at enormous expense, and why is such haste shown, and so much money expended, in connecting it with the railway system of Algeria? Why is Biserta turned into a base of operations for the new colonial army, which is simply a corps d'élite always ready for an expedition? Biserta is too far from Egypt to threaten Alexandria or Port Said, and, besides, Malta lies on the way to Egypt. Nor can it threaten the Straits of Gibraltar. But it does menace the Italian islands and the Italian mainland.

The debate in the British Parliament over the grant to Gen. Kitchener, which was ultimately passed, brought out a denunciation of the dishonoring of the Mahdi's tomb which, it was declared, took place, if not by the orders, at least with the consent of Gen. Kitchener. It was said that the head of the Mahdi had been cut off and sent to England under orders. This is strenuously denied and efforts are being made to trace the head. In some quarters it is said that even if the act was winked at officially, it would promote quiet in the Sudan in removing the Mahdi's tomb as a shrine for bellicose inspiration.

The new cup defender, Columbia, which was launched at Bristol, R. I., June 10, will, it is expected, be given a trial trip during the coming week. The selection of the "stock" of which the Columbia was built shows that the designer has set the right value on good, honest material, the qualities of which are perfectly known to him. The framing of the vessel is of nickel steel of the highest quality, and shows a tensile strength of over 70,000 pounds. The quite as important quality of skin material has been the subject of much thought and experiment, which resulted in the use of Tobin bronze, as contrasted with manganese bronze in the Defender. The success of the Vigilant is largely due to the use of Tobin bronze. It will be found that the construction of the Columbia will make her a stronger vessel than is the Defender. Her deck framing is more complete and better calculated to withstand the enormous strains imposed by her tremendous sail spread.

The British Navy draws upon the animal world for many of its names, and the following list is compiled from the last Navy List, issued by the Admiralty: Barracouta, Buzzard, Cockatrice, Basilisk, Dragon, Fox, Goldfinch, Griffon, Lapwing, Linnet, Magpie, Mosquito, Peacock, Penguin, Pheasant, Phoenix, Pigeon, Plover, Porpoise, Quail, Racoon, Rattlesnake, Redbreast, Redpole, Ringdove, Salamander, Sparrow, Sparrowhawk, Sphinx, Stork, Swallow, Thrush, Whiting, Widgion, Albacore, Eagle, Jackal, Lion, Raven, Seahorse, Sheldrake, Triton, Unicorn, Beagle. Their Navy list is also rich in names taken from mythology, many of these, however, being repetitions of names brought down from early historical times in the British Navy.

Three of the largest shops connected with the Armstrong-Whitworth ordnance works at Newcastle-on-Tyne were destroyed by fire on Sunday, June 11. The damage is estimated at £200,000 (\$1,000,000).

THE HOWLING OF FANATICS.

Like most men who have seen the Yankees at war—real war—I am heartily ashamed of the wretched outcries and childish complaints which disgraced our history last year. That hideous chorus of execration of the Secretary of War, conducted by hysterical women, meddlesome preachers, fanatical reformers and trumphy politicians, and spread broadcast through the vicious machinery of yellow journalism, will long remain a memory of sorrow and of shame. No army in any age or country was ever half so tenderly cared for. Every veteran of the Civil War of thirty-eight years ago knows this to be true. The nation may well blush for the abhorrent episode.—Nineteenth Century Magazine.

We have received through Messrs. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, sole agents, No. 85 Liberty street, New York City, the illustrated catalogue of The Shaw Electric Crane Co. The catalogue is made up from photographs taken in their own shop, and in the shops of steel plants, foundries, power houses, United States arsenals, etc. The regular service loads of these cranes are from 3 to 75 tons, and are planned for all sorts of service. The first electric traveling crane ever made was built at the works of Edward P. Allis Co., Milwaukee, Wis., from the designs of Mr. A. J. Shaw. Although it was the first of its kind, it is still working satisfactorily, after ten years of continuous service.

Mr. Wyndham, replying to Col. Long with respect to the progress made in strengthening the British Army, stated that the ultimate establishment aimed at was: Cavalry of the line, 18,559; horse and field artillery, 21,144; garrison artillery, 22,717; foot guards, 8,725; infantry of the line, 148,272. The cavalry was 822 below the establishment on March 31, 1898, and 501 in 1899; the horse and field artillery 2,905 in 1898 and 2,085 in 1899; the garrison artillery 3,293 in 1898 and 2,138 in 1899; the foot guards 1,948 in 1898 and 1,274 in 1899; and the infantry 12,421 in 1898 and 8,135 in 1899.

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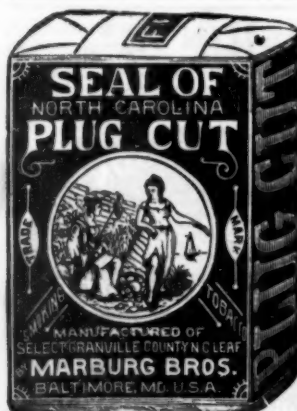
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